

RISE IN UKRAINE FORCES GERMAN TO MAKE RETREAT

75,000 Well Armed
Peasants Marching To Ex-
pel The Invaders

POWERFUL THREAT

Railway Employees Strike
Because Teutons Have
Confiscated Their Food

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 28.—Reuter's Agency
is authoritatively informed that the
peasants rebellion in the Ukraine is
a formidable rising, 75,000 well ar-
med and well drilled peasants are ad-
vancing against the Germans, who
have withdrawn towards Kiev.

London, July 27.—A Russian wire-
less message states that the railway
employees in the Ukraine have struck
work because the Germans have con-
fiscated the food supplies reserved for
them.

Paris, July 28.—The French press
comments favorably on Japan's de-
cision to accept the program laid down
by Washington. The press says that
this decision is of the highest im-
portance as it achieves the failure of
German intrigues in the East. "But
it is not right to call the future
Siberian campaign 'intervention' as, in
fact, since September, 1914, the
Japanese have intervened in the war.
It was first in co-operation with the
British for the capture of Kiao-chow;
then in continuous naval action in the
Pacific and, lastly, it is to be remem-
bered that the security of the Mediter-
ranean has mostly been secured by
Japanese destroyers."

AUSTRIANS, REINFORCED, TRY COUNTER-ATTACK

Try To Regain Territory In
Albania But Are Beaten
Back With Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, July 27.—An official com-
munique reports:

"Having received reinforcements the
enemy repeatedly attacked near Kuci
Bridge, on the river Semeti, attempt-
ing to drive us from the river but he
was repulsed with heavy losses. We
took a hundred prisoners."

An attempt made by the enemy to
cross the river Semeti near Jagodina
failed.

Rome, July 28.—The Naval Chief
of Staff announces that Italian aer-
oplanes twice visited Durazzo on the
22nd and dropped over a ton of
bombs on steamers and depots,
damaging one steamer and causing
fires.

Rome, July 27.—The Chief of the
Naval Staff announces that British
seaplanes on the 25th again attacked
the military works and harbor at
Cattaro, doing important damage,
especially on the aerodrome and sub-
marine base.

On the 26th Italian seaplanes suc-
cessfully bombed the aerodrome at
Lagosta, causing a large fire.

London, July 26.—A telegram
from Brindisi says that few people
realize the meaning of the bald re-
ports of British air-raids on Cattaro,
which necessitate a trip across 145
miles of sea by land machines
unescorted by ships, a long detour
over the enemy coast of Albania and
a return journey of 100 miles across
the sea, making altogether 250 miles.
The air defenses of Cattaro are
very formidable. These flights are
very important defensive measures
against enemy submarines and one
of the nastiest undertaken by the air
force anywhere.

Fourteen British aeroplanes have
also co-operated with the Italian
forces in Albania.

Shanghai Japanese Leaders Make Formal Proposals For Settlement Of Riot

Urge Consulate To Press Municipal Council For In-
demnities And Exclusive Japanese Policing
In The Hongkew District

Negotiations between the Japanese
Government and the Shanghai Muni-
cipal Council, indemnities to families
of killed and wounded Japanese and
entire Japanese policing of Hongkew
are requested in a set of proposals
presented to the Japanese Consulate-
General by the Japanese Resident
Corporation as a result of the recent
riots. The Corporation is composed
of leading Japanese residents and
its views are regarded as being
officially representative for the com-
munity.

The proposals are presented as the
views of the executive committee.
They set forth:

"On the evening of July 19
several dozens of Chinese police of
the Municipal police, armed and
formed in a body, inflicted damage
and outrage on law abiding Japanese
residents and caused many killed
and wounded and moreover they
killed and wounded their own com-
rades, Japanese police, also and fur-
ther, they fired on and trespassed
into the shops and residences of
Japanese residents and caused heavy
damage. These are undoubted facts.

"Therefore the executive
committee has adopted the follow pro-
posals:

"1.—Measures to deal with as-
saults.
"(1) The Imperial Government
authorities be required to negotiate
with the Municipal Council without
delay to strictly deal with the as-
saults and their accomplices.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OCCURS IN SHIMONOSEKI

150 Tons Of Munitions Go Up,
Every House In City
Being Damaged

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Shimonoseki, July 27.—A large quan-
tity of explosives have exploded on the
pier. The city was shaken and a con-
siderable number of people have been
killed or injured.

A terrific explosion occurred at
midnight, when military explosives
were being loaded for shipment at
the railway station pier. It is con-
servatively estimated that over fifty
persons were injured, ten fatally. A
train came on the scene at the moment
of the explosion and all the glass of
the carriages was smashed and the
passengers injured. The inhabitants
of Shimonoseki were rudely shaken in
their beds. Every house in the town
is damaged. The cause of the ex-
plosion is unknown.

U.S. CABLES \$100,000 FOR PERSIAN RELIEF

Reports Of Dire Famine Are
Confirmed And Money For
Grain Is Rushed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, July 23.—The Committee
for Armenian and Syrian Relief says
that the worst reports of the famine
in Persia are confirmed. The Com-
mittee is cabling \$100,000 to India
for the purchase of grain which will
be carried to the stricken land by
motor trucks where its distribution
will take place under the auspices of
the Committee's Persian Commission
with Dr. Harry Pratt Judson as chair-
man, who will confer with the British
authorities in London before pro-
ceeding.

M.P.'s Summoned For Debate On Irish Motion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 27.—A Government
three-line whip headed "Very Im-
portant" has been issued for the
debate on July 29 on the motion to
be moved by Mr. John Dillon, the
Nationalist leader.

[This motion denounces the Irish
policy of the government.]

"(2) All the authorities responsible
be also negotiated with.

"2.—Indemnity.

"(1) That condolence money allow-
ance in aid of the family of the killed
and educational funds for the children
of the killed be demanded.

"(2) Adequate indemnity be paid to
those who have been wounded and
suffered damage.

"3.—Reform of Police System.

"(1) That the police in the Inter-
national Settlement be under foreign
police administration and distribution
of the police should be decided by con-
sidering the conditions of foreigners
living in the settlement and the neces-
sity to maintain the general peace and
order of the International settlement.
In the district of Hongkew, where
there are a large number of Japanese
subjects, it is necessary to distribute
Japanese police altogether under the
direct command of the Captain Super-
intendent of the Municipal police.

"4.—The Police Affairs and the Con-
sulate-Generals.

"(1) That the number of police
officials in the Consulate-General be
increased to have more efficiency so
that no regrettable affairs need be ex-
pected to disturb the peace.

"(2) The police authorities of the
Consulate-General should always be
in touch with the municipal police to
have joint activity.

"(3) The police authorities should
always be kind and considerate in
meeting with the Japanese residents
and deal with them with sympathy
and at the same time should strictly
control the undesirable."

U.S. HAS 118 COMPLETE SHIPBUILDING PLANTS

44 More Fabricating Yards
Nearly Finished, Four Being
Owned By Government

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 28.—The Ship-
ping Board has announced that
there are now 118 fully equipped
shipbuilding plants in the United
States and 44 more partly complete.
Many have been built from the
ground up and others have been
enlarged to such a degree that many
of them amount almost to new
yards. The greatest of all the ship-
yards, one of four Government
fabricating yards, is now ninety per-
cent complete and will launch its
first ship next month. Mrs. Wood-
row Wilson will act as sponsor.

Two other Government yards are
almost completed and a fourth has
been started, while many are yet in
their infancy.

Within a month eighteen of the
new yards ordered will be added to
the country's ship "manufactories,"
as Mr. Hurley, the Chairman of the
Shipbuilding Committee, prefers to
call them, for America is getting
ready to manufacture ships instead
of building them.

COTTON MARKET IN U.S. HAS SENSATIONAL DROP

Prices Break 142 to 173 Points
From Combination Of
causes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, July 23.—Prices on the
cotton exchange broke 142 to 173
points today under increased offerings
of the new crop, rumors of price fixing
and the expectation that the War In-
dustries Board will in future purchase
all the cotton required by the Allies
and eliminate competition. The market
rallied partially later and closed
steady.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—A Russian wire-
less message states that there were 111
cases of cholera in Petrograd on the
26th.

American And French Lines Connected By Telephone System



Members of a field battalion of the Signal Corps are shown laying telephone wires in the front trenches, connecting the American and French lines. The two armies are co-operating closely in the present great drive.

U.S. TO SEND 300,000 TO FRANCE IN AUGUST

1,250,000 Men Are Now On West
Front, Secretary Baker
Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 27.—Secretary of
War Baker told the Senate Committee
today that there are now 1,250,000
American troops in France, and ex-
pected that 300,000 more would be
transported across the Atlantic during
August.

U.S. Combatant Troops Begin Arriving In Italy

Washington, July 27.—General
March, the Chief of Staff, in his
weekly statement announces that
trained American combatant troops
from France have begun to arrive in
Italy.

Summing up the position on the
Marne front, General March says that
the most striking advance since the
25th has been that made by the British
west of Rheims, which was specially
dangerous to the enemy forces in the
South.

ARMORED CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Marmora, Former P. And O.
Liner, Torpedoed And Ten
Are Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 26.—The Admiralty
issued the following communique:
The armed mercantile cruiser Mar-
mora (10,509 tons P. & O. Co.) was
torpedoed and sunk by a German sub-
marine on the 23rd. Ten of the crew
are missing.

A British torpedo-boat destroyer ran
ashore and sank on the 24th. Thirteen
of the crew are missing.

FRENCH TROOPS ARRIVE ON WAY TO VLADIVOSTOK

678 Men Come From Indo-China
On Steamer Andre
Lebon

En route to Vladivostok to join the
Allied expedition, 678 French
Colonial troops from Indo-China
arrived here yesterday on the
Messageries Maritimes Company
liner Andre Lebon from Haiphong.
Included in the list are 26 sergeants
and corporals in the quartermaster
corps and 652 soldiers. It is expected
they will go to Chinwangtao from
here to join the French troops
coming over from Tientsin and
Peking.

PAPAL NUNCIO FOR CHINA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, July 24.—The Pope has
appointed Monsignor Petrelli, Apo-
stolic Delegate to the Philippines, as
Papal Nuncio to China.

Egypt Issues Notes To Meet Silver Need

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Cairo, July 25.—The Egyptian
Government is issuing five-piastre
notes to meet the silver shortage.

Munitions Strikers Ordered To Go Back

British Workers To Be Held
Responsible To Law If
They Don't

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 26.—A Government
announcement warns a number of
munition workers who have gone on
strike that they will become liable to
the Military Service Act if they do
not resume work before the 29th.

London, July 28.—The Minister of
Munitions has announced that im-
mediately the strikers resume work,
a committee consisting of representa-
tives of the Government, trade unions
and employers will be appointed to
investigate the labor conditions which
have rendered the embargo necessary,
to advise upon its administration and
to consider what measures should be
adopted to maintain an increased out-
put of munitions.

Indo-China Governor Is Killed In Morocco

M. Van Vollenhoven, Once Ruler
Of Colony, Falls In
Morocco

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 26.—The death is re-
ported of M. van Vollenhoven,
formerly Governor of Indo-China,
and a captain of infantry in Morocco,
who has been killed in action. He
has been wounded twice.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE COMPLETES BUSINESS

Concerted Action Secured On
Trade Questions Affecting
All Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 27.—Interviewed by a
representative of Reuter's Agency, Mr.
Walter Long said that the War Con-
ference has done extremely well and
had completed everything which had
been left undone at last year's con-
ference. The outstanding feature was
with regard to trade questions. Con-
certed action in the Empire had been
secured which, while preserving in-
act the autonomy of the self-governing
nations, would secure uniformity of
action within the Empire and ensure
much more satisfactory results when
peace comes.

London, July 26.—The formal
sittings of the Imperial War Con-
ference have concluded. Satisfactory
results have been achieved.

London, July 25.—The Imperial
Conference has passed a resolution
emphasizing the need for a further
material reduction in telegraphic rates.

IMPORTANT RUBBER RULING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—The Finance
Minister emphasizes the importance to
rubber companies of the judgment
favoring the claim made by the
Merlimau Rubber Estates, Ltd.,
against the Revenue authorities. It
is understood that the decision per-
mits a company to add to its capital
in computing the tax (Excess
Profits Tax) any additional sums
spent out of revenue in developing
its estate.

GERMAN RETREAT BEGUN ON FRONT 22 MILES WIDE

Allies Are In Full Pursuit
In Whole Soissons-
Rheims Salient

REACH NEW LINE

Northern Bank Of Marne
Cleared To Depth Of
Ten Miles

FIGHTING ON WINGS

Enemy Desperately Trying
To Hold Soissons And
Ground Near Rheims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 28, 7.45 p.m.—The Ger-
mans are in full retreat in the Sois-
sons-Rheims salient on a front of 22
miles, closely pursued by the Allies.
Under the blows delivered with re-
newed force by General Foch, the
enemy's resistance north of the Marne
has collapsed. The northern bank of
the river has thus been completely
cleared to a depth of about ten miles.
The bulge made on May 27 is thus re-
duced by half.

To cover the retreat of the forces
on their center the enemy continues
to cling with desperate determination
to the vital positions on their flank,
south of Soissons and southwest of
Rheims but both sides are hard
pressed while in the center Allied
cavalry, supported by our infantry, is
hot on the heels of the Germans.
New Line Is Reached

Paris, July 27.—The official com-
munique issued this evening reports:

Under the continuous pressure of
the French and Allied troops for
several days past, the Germans to-
day retreated along the whole front
north of the Marne and our troops,
pressing on their rear-guard, have
reached the line Bruyeres, Villen-
euve-sur-Fere, Courmont, Passy,
Grigny, Cuisles, La Neuville and
Chaumasy. On the right bank of
the Marne we have cleared a wide
front and we continue to progress
more than fifteen kilometers north-
east of Chateau-Thierry.

London, July 28.—The American
official communique issued this evening
reports:

The enemy's resistance has broken
down between the Ourcq and the
Marne and the Allied troops are in
pursuit.

German Admission Of Defeat

The news of the German retreat is
the most momentous since General
Foch's counter-attack for it is tant-
amount to an admission of defeat
by the enemy.

The obstinate resistance the Ger-
mans opposed to the patient but re-
lentless pressure exercised by the
Allies led many to believe that the
enemy command would rather sacri-
fice troops in a hopeless struggle
than order a retirement which would
finally shatter the belief of the Ger-
man people in the invincibility of
their leaders. It had even been
suggested that the enemy was pre-
paring to counter-attack or that at
least he might make a stand on a
new line, namely, from Soissons to
Chatillon, for the ruggedness of the
country and the huge forces still at
his disposal made surprises not out
of the question. The Germans, how-
ever, packed in a cul de sac, fifteen
miles wide in the north and twelve
in the south, have been living in
an inferno of fire.

Paris, July 27.—The official com-
munique issued this afternoon re-
ported:

On the right bank of the Marne
we advanced north of Pont-a-Binson.

In Champagne we carried out a
local operation in the region south
of Mont Saninon and advanced a
kilometer on a front of about three
kilometers. We took 200 prisoners,
including seven officers.

Feroce-Tardinois shelled

Despite all the German coun-
ter-attacks along the southwest
face of the Soissons-Rheims
bulge, our position continues to
improve and the Franco-Ameri-
can forces have made further im-
portant progress towards Fere-en-

The Weather

Hot today. The maximum tem-
perature yesterday was 92.3 and the
minimum 77.6, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being
90.2 and 76.3.

War Of Chemicals Reaches A Climax

Advance Of Germans, With Deadly Gases, Calls Attention To Progress Of Allies In Outstripping Enemy Scientists

In the present German offensive the war of chemicals, long forecasted by imaginative writers, and for the last four years gradually developing from theory to practice, has become a reality.

Recent cables have told how gas shells were becoming more numerous than bullets of steel and iron. Whole areas have been drenched with deadly fumes, so that no soldiers could stay to stem the foe. The half has not been told. Only rumor hints at the extent of the offensive's effectiveness in the use of chemicals, or the defensive's rapidly perfecting system of combating the newest inventions. It is only certain that the war of chemicals has begun in earnest, and that victory depends in great measure upon the scientific resources and inventive genius of one side or the other.

This article by Professor Howe traces the history of chemistry's part in the war so far as it is a matter of authentic record, showing that in many ways the Allies have already outstripped Germany, and indicating that their resources are sufficient to insure a final superiority.

By James Lewis Howe
Professor of Chemistry, Washington and Lee University

Leadership in chemistry passed to the Teuton a little less than half a century ago, and its development in Germany was coincident with the development of the German Empire. The persistence of the German chemist and the faith of the German employer we admire, but there is another side. A few years ago, in my lectures, I used to point my students to the indefatigable patience of Ludwig Knetsch, who for nine long years labored to solve the problem of manufacturing sulphuric acid directly from the fumes of burning pyrites, and the confidence of his employers, no less admirable, who through all this period paid him a good salary, looking forward, hastening, restless, hoping for the time when his success would be their fortune as it was. But today I would add a brief addendum to the effect that if such a problem were placed before an American chemist he would solve it in six months, and if he did not, his employers ought to discharge him.

Save for a few almost abortive germs, American industrial chemistry had its beginning about forty-four months ago, and few would dispute the assertion that in these forty-four months more progress has been made than was made by Germany in the previous forty-four years. Starting from almost nothing, America is today in industrial chemistry fully up to where Germany was at the opening of the war, in many respects ahead. Even conservative Britain has made wonderful progress, and the same is true of France. We are justified in thinking that long years will elapse before Germany will again hold the monopoly of leadership in either pure or applied chemistry.

For decades Germany was preparing for the war which she knew sooner or later to be inevitable, with the probability of England for an antagonist and the possible loss for a time of freedom of the sea, it was needful to have at hand material for every possible contingency. This dominated Germany's policy from the first; this accounts for her immediate invasion of the rich mining and industrial regions of Belgium and northern France, to supplement her own less abundant resources. More important and absolutely indispensable were supplies of nitric acid for explosives.

The active agent in gunpowder is saltpeter, potassium nitrate; later came into use the more powerful nitro explosives, nitroglycerin and gun cotton, and others, made by treating organic compounds with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. In the last few decades the all but exclusive sources of nitrates and nitric acid is the great deposits of sodium nitrate, commonly known as Chile saltpeter, found in northern Chile in the arid region east of the Andes. Just about twenty years ago, in an address before the British Association, Sir William Crookes called attention to the fact that the world was fast becoming a wheat-eating people. In the South we are familiar with the present antipathy of the negro to corn bread. As the possible acreage of wheat is nearing its limit the only avoidance of a wheat famine is an increase in production per acre. This can be attained only by a larger use of nitrate fertilizers, and the Chile deposits it was then supposed would be exhausted in about thirty years. The sole hope lay in making nitric acid from the nitrogen of the air, and the problem thus clearly stated, it did not take the chemist long to solve it.

It is interesting to note that the first commercial oxidation of the nitrogen of the air by the electric arc was accomplished by American chemists working at Niagara Falls, but the project failed from lack of

financial support. It was, however, solved commercially in Norway, partly by the use of German capital and German chemists. Ammonia also was soon made from the nitrogen of the air, by its action on calcium carbide, and a number of factories were established in different parts of the world; but the problem of the oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid was not yet solved.

Germany had laid in immense supplies of Chile saltpeter, but she knew that should she become involved in a prolonged war an exhaustion of this supply would render her helpless. To depend upon Norway for nitric acid might also be unsafe, as the event proved. Her own water powers were inadequate to furnish a supply from the atmosphere, by the electric arc, though a few smaller plants appear to have been established. Calcium carbide could be made in large quantities, and from this ammonia, but it would be the part of wisdom to supplement this; and then a process must be devised to oxidize this ammonia to nitric acid. This latter problem was solved by the catalytic combustion of ammonia on passing it through hot platinum gauze, but the details were kept secret. The direct union of nitrogen and hydrogen to form ammonia was a really difficult proposition, and was only accomplished by passing the mixed gases over a suitable catalytic agent at a fairly high temperature and under a pressure of several hundred atmospheres. This in turn involved the discovery of new metallic alloys for the apparatus which will remain imperious to gases at such immense pressures and high temperature.

In September, 1912, an experimental unit of this process was exhibited in successful operation at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry; in July, 1914, it was reported that the plant had begun industrial operation in Germany, and at the same time that the Oswald process for the oxidation of ammonia was a commercial success. It is a significant fact that hitherto international friction, which had threatened to start a conflagration, as in the Agadir incident, had in each case subsided; Germany was not in a position to strike. At last, thanks to her chemists, she had made herself independent of all the world in the matter of munitions; the blow immediately fell; she had merely been waiting for her own supply of nitric acid.

With the, for the immediate present, practically inexhaustible supplies of Chile saltpeter, it has been difficult to rouse this country to provide its own nitrate supply, but this will be assured in the future, in part at least, by the plant the Government is putting in at Muscle Shoals, Ala. It is quite possible that had this been left to private initiative, American munitions manufacturers would already have had nitrate plants in operation.

Up to the opening of the war military explosives had been largely

confined to gunpowder and various mixtures of gun cotton and nitroglycerine under the name of smokeless powders, and pure gun cotton, wet or dry, for mines, torpedoes, and similar uses. Among the requirements for mine and shell explosives are safety in manufacture and transportation, and great force when properly detonated. As the conditions were not fulfilled by the explosives then in use, many other nitro compounds have been tried out with varying degrees of success, and the three which are now most largely used are trinitro-toluene, commonly known as "TNT"; tetrinitro-anilin, and picric acid, or trinitro-phenol. Shells filled with the last are known as "Jack Johnsons," owing to the dense black smoke emitted on explosion.

Heretofore these explosive compounds had been made only on a very limited scale; it was necessary to devise processes by which they could be manufactured by hundreds of tons. It is said that the best TNT in the world is made at Kingsport, Tenn., a town which owes its birth and continued existence to the chemical industries to which the war has given rise.

Unquestionably the most fiendish use to which chemistry has been put in connection with the war is in the preparation of poisonous gases. It was in April, 1915 that the Germans launched their first gas attack. Large cylinders filled with compressed chlorine were installed in the trenches from which bent tubes extended over the parapets. A light wind was blowing toward the Allies, the valves were opened, and the cloud of stifling gas rolled on. In spite of having learned a week before from a deserter of the preparations the Germans were making to the English the whole scheme was so unbelievable that no protection had been thought of. The Germans claimed in this attack 6,000 dead and as many more prisoners. Pos-

sibly the numbers are not over-estimated.

Thus began gas warfare, a battle of the chemists. The Allies at once began devising protection against gas, which took the form first of simple pads saturated with a solution of soda and thio-sulphate, commonly known as "hypo." Then came phosgene gas, a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxide, and sodium carbonate to combat it. Between the end of May and December, 1915, there were no gas attacks, and in this period the gas mask developed in its earlier forms. Chlorine and phosgene appear to be the only gases which lend themselves to successful gas cloud effects, but a new device was at hand, that of shells loaded with poisonous gases and liquids, which are liberated when the shell explodes.

The whole range of the chemical laboratory has been scrutinized in search of suitable materials. Poison gases, corrosive liquids like bromine, tear gases, sneezing gases, altogether twenty different gases and liquids, have been used by the Germans. The amount of material in a single shell averages six pounds, and, as in a single night last July over 50,000 shells were fired in one small section, one can imagine the chemical labor required to prepare some 150 tons of "mustard-gas," or dichloro-diethyl-sulphide, to use its more scientific name. The chemists on the other side have had to collect samples of these gases, determine their composition, and discover the best material to combat them, and then prepare the absorber for the masks. For the last year a large number of America's most skilled chemists have devoted all their time to this phase of warfare, and it is safe to predict that they will at least make things interesting for the German chemists.

Turning from the ground to the air, there have been many new prob-

lems for the chemist to solve. For the Zeppelin and the observation balloons it has been necessary to prepare hydrogen in quantities on a far larger scale than has ever before been attempted, and to arrange either for its manufacture at the front, or wherever needed, or else for its transportation in enormous amounts. For the airplane new alloys are called for, possessing both lightness and strength, treatment for the wood and linen, and "dope" for the wings, all along new and hitherto undeveloped lines.

For the sea, means have had to

be devised for keeping the air pure and in sufficient supply for the submarines; explosives prepared for torpedoes and mines, as well as detonating devices for depth bombs, which are proving to be the scourge of the submarines.

Thus far we have considered what might be called the direct materials and artifices of war. Important, necessary as these are, their preparation represents but a small portion of the field the chemist has been called upon to occupy. It is primarily with the arts of peace that he is concerned. There is scarcely

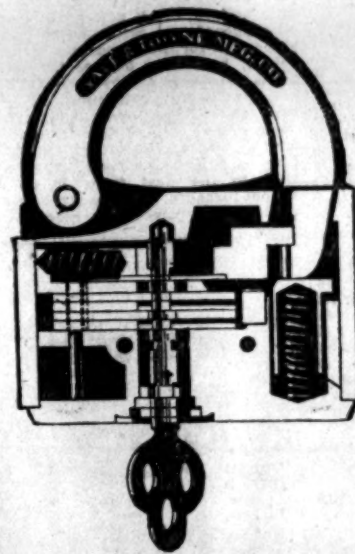
an industry of today in which the chemist does not play his part. In recent years there are few of the old established industries that have not called upon the chemist for assistance, and in all he has left the industry better than he found it. Iron, copper, and the other useful metals; leather, paper, and the textiles, with their accompanying dyeing and bleaching, soap, fats, and oils; paints and varnishes; porcelain, stoneware, and glass—these are but examples of manufacture which but

(Continued on Page 4)

The Reason For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



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MUSTARD & CO.

In this mechanism is strength—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is your security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.



You need not have trouble

with your feet. We can fit you with a pair of WALK-OVERS that will be perfectly comfortable right from the start—and that will look well and wear to your satisfaction. Men and Woman are attracted by WALK-OVER styles. There are many different models—conservative, medium and those dashing styles sometimes described as extremes.

You'll eventually wear WALK-OVERS—better make it now.

PHOENIX, McCALLUM
and
ONYX SILK HOSIERY
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War Of Chemicals Reaches A Climax

(Continued from Page 3)

a few decades ago were carried on by "rule of thumb," guided by trade secrets handed down from father to son. All this has been slowly changing, this country and others following in the lead of Germany. Our progress along these lines had not been great, but it had been sufficient for the opening of the war to find us in a far better condition than it found England; in that country there had been much greater conservatism among manufacturers, and the value of the chemist was much less realized than in the more progressive American industries.

But there is another series of industries which have been wholly created by the chemist. In the list we should place gas lighting, illuminating oils, and fuel gases; photography, artificial fertilizers, and cement; explosives, for there is a large explosive industry entirely unconnected with military purposes; calcium carbide, carborundum, aluminum, and other products of the electric furnace and synthetic dyes and medicines. It was in these fields especially that Germany far surpassed the other countries of the world.

Consider for a moment the last mentioned, the synthetic dyes and medicines. The first synthetic dye-stuff was discovered by Perkin in England, but the industry was developed in Germany. A few attempts were made to carry on the industry in the country, but every effort was stifled by German trade combinations, and we were well content to let Germany manufacture our dye-stuffs for us.

Synthetic medicines were developed in Germany, and though some of them could be, and were manufactured in this country, our patent system so perfectly protected the German manufacturer from American competition that the foreigner had a complete monopoly of our markets.

One other conspicuous instance of German monopoly may be cited in this connection, though it is one for which nature, not man, is responsible. This is Germany's monopoly of potash fertilizer. There are at present but two extensive deposits of potassium salts known in the world, the one at Stassfurt, in Germany, and the other in that portion of Germany taken by her from France at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. All the rest of the world was dependent on Germany for this necessary ingredient of all artificial fertilizers. Matters were, however, not so unequal as it might seem, for if Germany had a monopoly of potash, the United States had a practical monopoly of the equally necessary phosphate while Chile had a monopoly of nitrates, needful for both fertilizers and explosives. In a normal condition of things there is no objection to such a state of affairs; there is no more reason why a nation should produce all it consumes than there is that a country or a State should be industrially independent of its neighbors. Germany could produce dye-stuffs at a far cheaper cost than we, but there were plenty of other products which we could produce to a greater advantage and which we could send in exchange, as we did.

Unfortunately, war, though not a normal condition of affairs, actually did occur, and it was no longer possible for Germany to send us those products upon which we had

been relying, and the most important of these were those of her chemical industries. The result was a famine along these lines—dyes, medicines, and potash—and these were the lines along which, from Germany's superiority in chemistry, we were apparently least able to be our own producers.

Fortunately, for perhaps two decades America had all unconsciously been preparing for just such a situation. As early as the '30s of the last century German-educated chemists had been developing the chemical departments of our colleges and universities. They had caught the spirit of investigation from Germany and put in practice on this side of the ocean. Just at this time, too, a great general development was taking place in our higher institutions of learning. The founding of John Hopkins University was quickly followed by the rehabilitation of the University of Chicago and the rapid development of Harvard, Columbia, and other universities.

Thanks to a few leaders, chemistry shared disproportionately in this advance, and by the close of the century our chemical students were no longer compelled to study in Germany in order to prepare themselves for position of responsibility, either academic or industrial.

The American Chemical Society, too, had its part in this period of preparation. Founded in 1876, for more than a decade it lived a precarious existence, having but a handful of members and those largely resident in the vicinity of New York. Toward the close of the century it began to take on new life, its membership passed the thousand mark, its journal began to contain important papers; an abstract journal, which began as a private enterprise, intended merely to review the work of American chemists, was acquired; industrial chemists were attracted, and ably outnumbered those in the academic work, and an industrial journal was founded. Today the society numbers more than 10,000 members, its journal is one of the world's important publications in its field, the Abstract Journal covers the world's chemical literature, and its Industrial Journal ranks among the most important. Thus the value of the American Chemical Society in preparing the field can be hardly overestimated.

At the opening of the war the first call was for explosives, and we witnessed an immediate and extraordinary development of the few existing plants for the manufacture of nitro-cotton and nitroglycerine; even new towns, such as Hopewell, sprang into existence. Little difficulty was found in manning these immense works with satisfactorily educated chemists, who proved themselves equal to hitherto uncalculated tasks. This was, however, but the development of what had already existed on a considerable scale, for the chemical department of a single plant employed certainly not less than two-score chemists prior to the war.

The first "pinch," after importations from Germany were practically cut off, was in dye-stuffs. Our textile manufacturers were all but wholly dependent upon Germany. It is true that a few dyes were made in this country, but in reality this manufacture was little more than an assembling of materials, intermediates as they are called, which were themselves imported from Ger-

many. A new industry had to be built up from the foundations if the situation was to be met. Before the war we had been importing annually possibly \$10,000,000 worth of coal-tar dyes, to say nothing of these intermediates. The small stocks, which some were fortunate enough to have on hand, shot up to fabulous prices, and it was feared that even men would be obliged to confine themselves to white clothing.

But soon one dye after another appeared on the market; intermediates of American manufacture began to be turned out; the supply of coal tar, the raw material, was increased, especially by the erection of new by-product coking plants; the supply of toluene was increased and new processes for the manufacture of phenol and aniline were introduced. Statistics show that our exportation of dyes for the last ten months of 1917 was 20 percent greater than our importation in the twelve months previous to the outbreak of the war.

In the case of potash the situation is quite different. Here Germany, as we have seen, had absolute control of all the deposits of raw material. As the American stock began to decline the price rose from about \$39 a ton in June, 1914, for 80 percent "muriate," to \$200 in June, 1915, and \$500 in December of the same year. Since that time the fluctuations have been between \$300 and \$475, the present price being about \$350.

For some years chemists had been studying how it might be possible to break the German potash monopoly, but no other source could furnish a competitive supply when the German prices were within reason. The work that had been done on the problem had, however, not been thrown away. Potash-carrying silicate rocks, like feldspar and leucite, were utilized; Utah alunite deposits were opened up; salt lakes were evaporated for their small percent of potash; harvesting devices for California sea weed (kelp) were built, and means for extracting potash from the ash perfected; and, most important of all, the Cottrell process for the electric dissipation and settling of fumes and smoke was applied to the dust from Portland cement furnaces, and from this large quantities of potash are recovered.

These processes have come far from supplying all the needed potash and from producing it at a reasonable figure, but they have saved the country from an actual potash famine. It might be added that this scarcity has raised the question as to whether the farmer has not been actually using, under the stimulus of the German potash propaganda, far more potash than necessary for his soil, and it is to be hoped that the potash stringency will compel sufficient experimentation to furnish an authoritative answer.

The subject of fuel is one that has been brought to the front by the war in a very emphatic manner, especially during the past few months; but, for the prosecution of the war, fuel for internal combustion engines is even more vital than coal. This was evidenced by the successful efforts of the Germans to gain control of the Galician oil fields. Thanks to our almost inexhaustible resources of petroleum, as well as those of Mexico and of countries among the Allies, no pinch has as yet been felt by Germany's opponents, and we still continue our unrestricted joy-riding.

Two problems have faced German chemists which happily have not confronted us—rubber and cotton. None of the Central Powers are within reach of any source of natural rubber, but the manufacture of synthetic rubber, perhaps both from starch and from turpentine, had been perfected some months before the opening of the war, and it is said that in 1911 the tires of Kaiser Wilhelm's automobiles were made of this artificial product.

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German glasses will ever regain their superiority. The problem of optical glass was even more serious, but thanks to American ingenuity, has been successfully solved.

Another illustration is seen in the platinum situation. The chief source of platinum has for a hundred years been Russia, where the deposits are found at the southern end of the Ural Mountains. For certain purposes, as for spark points in airplanes and tractor engines, and for the catalytic manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids, platinum is indispensable. The supply has always been limited and has been rapidly diminishing since the opening of the war. A few years ago one-third of the supply was used for pins in artificial teeth, and somewhat more for leading-in wires in incandescent light bulbs. Then began its use in jewelry, where it became the fad for those who could afford it. Price began to soar, and for more than a year it has been held at about five times the price of gold. The supply can be very little augmented, and hence the problem

here has been to find substitutes. At present, composite wires have entirely replaced platinum for incandescent light bulbs; a palladium-gold alloy is used for teeth pins, and for laboratory utensils as well; green and white gold are being introduced to replace platinum in jewelry; in addition the Government has just commandeered all supplies of unmanufactured platinum, and will thus probably weather the storm, if continuing to use reasonable care.

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Per K.M.A. s.s. Upolu for Chinwangtao:—Mrs. and Miss Mungall.
Per F.M. s.s. Ecuador for Manila:—Mrs. C. Wood, Misses L. Almada and M. Resnick, Messrs. G. Walcott, P. A. F. Cabledu, Mr. R. I. Samson and B. G. Wrentham. For Hongkong:—Mrs. and Miss J. Moore, Mrs. F. L. Garner, Messrs. L. Kernshaw, T. G. Baillie, H. W. Dean, F. A. Johnson, R. A. Poulks, D. Wyeth, L. V. Collings, Tournier and S. Hore.

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Leisure Hour

Chinese In France

Success Of The Experiment—
Coolies Useful And ContentedBy H. R. Wakedfield
(In The Japan Advertiser)

The successful experiment of bringing 150,000 Chinese coolies to work in France, deserves greater appreciation than it has yet received. It was by no means a light undertaking to face. It meant transporting in safety this large army over a continent and two great oceans; it meant equipping, feeding and housing them (every allowance was made for their national preferences and prejudices); it meant getting together a staff of

experts in the Chinese language and the Chinese mind; it meant fitting them into a crowded and complex scheme of organization; it meant a hundred extra tasks and anxieties for already hardworked men. Yet the need was imperative and the war has removed the phrase "insuperable difficulties" from the vocabulary of resolute men.

The need was imperative because this war has developed into a rivalry between two vast competing industries. These industries will win or go under according to the amount of labor they can control. The nations that handle their shells, built their light-railways, repair their roads, organize their conquered ground, dig their lines of defense more quickly and better than their rivals are on the high-road to victory.

The battle of the Somme taught the British authorities that for the campaign of 1917 and after far greater

labor power was essential. The supply of white labor was not, for obvious reasons, capable of much greater expansion. The efficiency of black labor was bound to be heavily handicapped by the climate. So it was that the idea of trying Chinese coolie labor forced itself into consideration. The coolie is an intelligent worker and the war, partly a series of natural calamities, there was great distress and unemployment in the northern provinces of Shantung and Chihli from which the coolies come. Consequently the Chinese Government welcomed the proposal.

So it was decided. Recruiting was started, and in spite of a lively counter-propaganda conducted by German agents in China, coolies came flocking to join up. There has always been a larger supply waiting to come than could be dealt with in France. The first ship-load arrived early last summer, and they have been landing steadily ever since.

Briefly to summarize the coolie's contract: he is not to be taken into the danger area; he is looked after in every respect free by the government. He is paid from seven francs a week upwards, and his family is provided for in China. He signs on for three years, receives a bonus on joining, and compensation is paid for his death or serious injury.

In France there is always an insatiable demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. Not only are there scores of huge factories and shops to be manned by skilled labor, but the cry ever goes up for more husky and weather-proof hewers of wood and drawers of water. A small percentage of skilled coolies have come over, and these have been formed into special "skilled companies" and posted where required. But the Chinaman being a quick witted and keenly imitative creature, is easy to train. Therefore every effort is made to teach promising coolies skilled tasks. The writer saw hundreds who had been quite unskilled a few weeks before, already at casting, riveting, cement-making, even repairing and testing damaged tanks. They are natural carpenters, their handling of all work is extremely neat and deft, and having fixed the pace they intend to work they keep to it with unwavering consistency.

The engineers to whom the writer spoke were enthusiastic over the progress their pupils were making, and unanimous in their opinion that they would prove a godsend in a great need. As unskilled laborers they are superb. A happy contented coolie will register a ton-power per hour superior to most other worker in the world. The writer saw them at a score of tasks, unloading and stacking every type of shell, from the monstrous 15-inch to the handy little tank gun cartridge, repairing roads, carving out huge quarries, repairing and loading petrol tins, un-

loading ships, loading barges, in a word grappling with the myriad activities demanded for the supply of the needs of the army in France. They work about it with a nip and a swing as if they really enjoyed it, which indeed they do.

They have their own ingenious way of doing everything, and so far as possible they are left to themselves. Their ganger gets his orders and he is left to do the rest. They have a strongly developed competitive sense, and squads on similar tasks invariably race one another. Each company believes that it is the best in France, and that is the spirit their officers try to foster.

The coolie works magnificently when he is happy and well-cared for, if neglected and ill at ease he probably sulks and "ca's cannie."

The fact that the drafts of Chinese labor already show magnificent results and are ever rising, reveals beyond all question that he is satisfied with his lot.

So far as possible he is treated just like the British soldier in a hut camp. His living huts are roomy and warm, and he has been taught to keep them clean and tidy. Each camp has its washing places, recreation hut and canteen, and petition box, into which he may place any "grouse" he wants to ventilate. This is not merely a soothing fiction, for every complaint is gone into by expert Chinese officers. His diet is liberal and varied. Pork, rice and steamed rolls are his staples, and he drinks oceans of tea and smokes endless cigarettes. Curiously enough he prefers expensive brands. The better the tobacco, the better it sells.

On the whole the observer is struck by the scanty difference he finds in the desires and amusements of East and West. When he is off duty the coolie, like the British soldier, gets out a football, turns on his gramophone—special Chinese records have been obtained in America—or produces his equivalent for the mouth-organ, the two stringed fiddle and the banjo. He has also learnt to respect, if not actually fall in love with, a regime of soap and water and open windows.

The coolie like everyone else occasionally breaks rules, and is mulcted of small fines, which by the way he firmly believes go straight into his commanding officer's pocket, nor can he be persuaded otherwise. He does not mind that in the least, for he considers it a natural and legitimate "grat." As a matter of fact, it all goes to providing him with footballs, games of all sorts, and additional luxuries in food. The coolie does like justice, and he gets it. The British officers who look after him go meticulously into even the most obvious case, and because they do that, the coolie never quarrels with their verdict. There are certain specially qualified "technical officers," whose duty it is to pay periodical visits to all camps to advise their officers on Chinese ideas and cus-

oms. This has been found the best way of getting round the inevitable shortage of Chinese speaking officers.

Again, since the Chinese earn considerable sums while in France, and since no man likes to carry his worldly wealth concealed on his person, the authorities are organizing a savings bank scheme, by which the coolie will be able to pay in as much as he likes while in France, and draw it out again when he gets home.

It is a big subject, and it is impossible in this necessary brief sketch to deal with the more human side of the coolie's life, suffice it to say that no one can visit the Chinese camps in France, and see those smiling, contented faces and those strong and supple bodies, not one can see the splendid care and forethought which their officers show for them, without being both grateful for the invaluable work Chinese Aliens are doing for us, and not a little proud of the reward they get for doing it.

THE GOLFING SPECIES

"You're a golfer, of course, and you know the make-up of a slow foursome as well as I do: Four nice old gentlemen, prominent in business circles, church members, who remember it even when they top a tee shot, pillars of society, rich enough to be carried over the course in palanquins, but too proud to ride, too dignified to hurry, too meek to argue except among themselves, and too infernally selfish to stand aside and let the younger men go through. They take nine practice swings before hitting a shot, and then flub it disgracefully; they hold a prayer meeting on every putting green and a post-mortem on every tee, and a rheumatic snail could give them a flying start and beat them out in a fifty-yard dash. Know 'em? What golfer doesn't?"

"But nobody knows why it is that the four slowest players in every club always manage to hook up in a sort of permanent alliance. Nobody knows why they never stage their creeping contests on the off days when the course is clear. Nobody knows why they always pick the sunniest afternoons, when the locker room is full of young men dressing in a hurry. Nobody knows why they bolt their lunches and scuttle out to the first tee, nor where that speed goes as soon as they drive and start down the course. Nobody knows why they refuse to walk any faster than a bogged mooley cow. Nobody knows why they never hear any one yell 'Fore!' Nobody knows why they are so dead set against letting any one through.

"Everybody knows the fatal effect of standing too long over the ball, all dressed up with nowhere to go. Everybody knows—

Yes, you recognize the thumb-nail sketch. Do you know—everybody with a tincture of golf in his soul should—the story of the world's champions in the Snail Stakes? It's in the book "Fore!" by Charles E. van Loan; just published by George H. Doran Company.

There, too, is the living image of "the female of the golfing species."

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Sicawei Weather Reports

28.—Hot fine weather in our regions; electric storms in South China. The barometers have risen in NE China. A depression covers the Channels between Formosa, the Philippines and the coast of Kwangtung. No reports from the Loochoos.

29.—Very cloudy, but rather fine hot weather. High pressures at the mouth of the Yangtze. Strong SE breeze.

Monday, July 29, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Cent., mm.	753.51	754.51
Bar. at Cent., inches	28.63	28.73
Variation for mm 24h	14.98	13.95
Variation for mm 12h	13.04	11.47
Wind—Direction	S	SE
Wind—Speed per hour	14	5
Wind—Miles	6.2	2.1
Temperature—Ces	24.5	29.75
Temperature—Fah	75.8	85.55
Humidity %	86	79
Nebulosity 5-10	0	1
Rainfall inches	0	0
Rainfall inches	0	0

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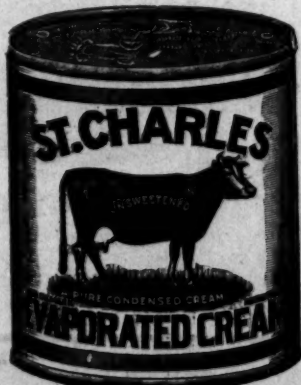
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NINTH CAVALRY GIVES SHANGHAI RARE BASEBALL TREAT

Beat Shanghai Team Twice In Brilliant Exhibition

Put Up Best Game Ever Seen Here; To Meet Meiji University Nine This Afternoon

This is the third day of the festivities. The pyrotechnic horsemen of the Philippines will give another lesson in the American national pastime this afternoon and everybody who hasn't done so yet can come out to the ball grounds at 4:30, open his mouth wide at 4:31 and keep it open wide some two hours or so as Mistuh Jordon tosses them over the Race Club and Mistuh Parker spreads out eight feet in the air over second and comes down with a ball in his left mitt and that person Williamson in left field gets to the Swimming Bath Club in three strides and Cap Butler shows his teeth and exchanges persiflage with the stands and—well, everything else that the 9th Cavalry team has done since it started out on Sunday to show this town what's what in baseball.

The colored soldiers are going to play the Meiji University team at 4:30 this afternoon—and Meiji is welcome to what's coming to it. In the meantime we who have pinned our now begrudging hopes to the local prizes will sit around comfortably after our two days' chastening, satisfied to be interned.

10 to 0 and 13 to 4 is the sad tale of those first two days. But everything considered, it might have been worse, for no team like that team of Cap Butler's has ever been seen in action in this town and from the way it looks to us now it will be a cold and frosty summer before there is another like it.

SUNDAY'S SAD TALE

Sunday the Race Course ball ground exhibited the singular scene of a score board showing the tide flowing 10 to 0 against Shanghai and a crowd of about 3,000 people registering extreme happiness, simultaneously. Both effects were created by the 9th Cavalry ball tossers.

Far and away the best baseball that has been seen on the local diamond was that on view during the first game played here by the U.S. army artists. Shanghai, completely outclassed, contributed little to the optic delight, beyond acting as a foil for the cavalrymen. Tinkham's pitching and one or two plays of scenic character were about all that the civilians could contribute to the party. But the Cavalry unworked a quantity of sure-enough baseball that kept the stands, bleachers and side-lines on the quiver for nine innings. The crowd observed the winning portside deliveries of Glass with a sort of fascinated horror, the nonchalant reception of these same slants by Mr. Jordon with amazement, the accurate and athletic exploits of Mistuh Parker and the rest of the infield with ecstasy, and the general all-around deportment of the entire machine with agitated ecstasies.

At the offset the fans began to construct a few shadowy hopes, though the indications were not very promising for the cavalry had three men on in the first inning. In the second they went down one-two-three and in Shanghai's half Cy Wilhoit singled. But Cy got caught off first by the alert Mr. Glass and was run down amid a flock of the opposing players. And in the next frame all the frail framework of Shanghai dreams went crashing.

Wilhoit fumbled Cecil's rap after one was out and the fleet center-fielder immediately stole second. Parker singled, putting out Cecil on third, and stole second; after which Jordon stepped up to the plate, took a casual glance at the northwest corner of the Cricket Club and sent the ball rocketing in that direction. When it had been retrieved there were three runs across. Gardner got a nice lonesome little hit in the fourth but two were out and Wilhoit fouled to Evans—a good catch near the stands. In the last half the Cavalry took two more, on errors by Holliday and Gardner, Cecil's hit and Parker's sacrifice fly. Tangermann starred for the locals in this inning by picking Jordon's fly right off the sword after a hard run.

Williamson and Cecil worked the double steal for a score in the seventh and Maloney's wild throw gave the visitors another. The final three tallies came in the ninth after two were out Jordon walked, advanced on Evans' single and scored on Held's wide heave to second. Glass finished up the scoring with a lusty fear-base clout to right, netting two.

In Shanghai's last Maloney laced a fierce one down third base line, dead into "Home Run Alley." With a good left fielder on the job it would have been four bases sure. Williamson is not good, however. He classified a couple of jumps higher up and he was on top of the ball and shot it in time to hold Mal at second, where the latter perished when Holliday fled to Evans.

Glass, besides his homer, fielded six chances in perfect style and fanned eight. He passed two. Tinkham pitched a good heady game, three of the eleven hits against him being scratches, but his support was pretty ragged in spots.

The figures:

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Williamson, lf	5	2	1	0	0	0
Cecil, cf	5	3	1	1	0	0
Parker, ss	3	1	1	1	0	0
Jordon, c	5	1	3	1	0	0
Evans, lb	5	1	3	1	0	0
Glass, p	5	1	0	0	0	0
Copeland, rf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Jordan, c	4	2	1	0	0	0
Steward, 3b	3	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	39	10	11	27	15	0

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Shanghai, lf	3	0	1	14	0	1
Maloney, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1
Holliday, ss	3	0	1	1	0	1
Gardner, rf	3	0	1	1	0	1
Wilhoit, 2b	3	0	1	5	2	2
Tinkham, p	3	0	0	0	5	0
Tangermann, lf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 3b	3	0	0	3	4	0
Totals	27	0	3	27	13	6

AND THEN YESTERDAY'S

The slashing, smashing, slugging 9th Cavalry team again slashed and smashed and slugged its way to a win over Shanghai yesterday afternoon, the second in as many days. The colored stars hit hard, felled deftly and ran the bases with precision and judgment. This anti-louping law does not apply to American soldiers, but it will never apply to the colored champs, anyway. If yesterday's exhibition is any criterion. The score was 13-4 and the game didn't last a minute over two hours and a quarter. The big crowd went home happy, though, as sensational baseball was injected into the marathon here and there.

The sidereal baseball art of one "Hen" Jordon embellished the Cavalry victory. The great catcher studied the seventh and ninth with fielding gems that brought forth storms of applause from the stands. Williamson, left field Sunday and second sacker yesterday, kicked in with a leaping glove and slant that was fairly smart. It was timely, too, for up to the fourth, the locals had not ascended to the regions above us. Parker also horned into the limelight but Jordon was the bright star in the Cavalry firmament.

The husky catcher went clear to the grandstand wire for Maloney's foul in the seventh, crashing into the middle post with his right hand outstretched and stabbing the dropping foul with the mattress he wears on left hand. It was one of the greatest catches ever seen here. Again in the ninth, when the locals scored two by the way, Jordon took a perfect throw from Copeland and shot the ball to Parker, getting Eddy by an eye-bash although the Shanghai pitcher was nearly to the sack when Jordon cut loose with the peg.

It wasn't much of a baseball game. The Cavalry again showed that Major Yancey is traveling with a perfect baseball machine. The colored players gave Shanghai fans another treat, that's all. In the parlance of baseball, the Cavalry nine had everything and Johnson didn't have a chance. Cap Butler sent Franklin out to maul. Any pitcher could have headed the locals yesterday but Franklin worked with precision just the same. He didn't go in for sensations but simply buzzed the pill through, getting nine via the missing route and passing five. His gang was with him in case things went wrong but things didn't.

Parker, he of the jellyfish glove, commanded the army of the offense. He bunted three in three trips to the dish, crossed aforementioned dish twice, stole two bases and leaped into the air 73 times to get Jordon's post-strikeout pegs. He also amused the crowd with his tumbling and his glove hurling. Incidentally, his walk takes with the fans.

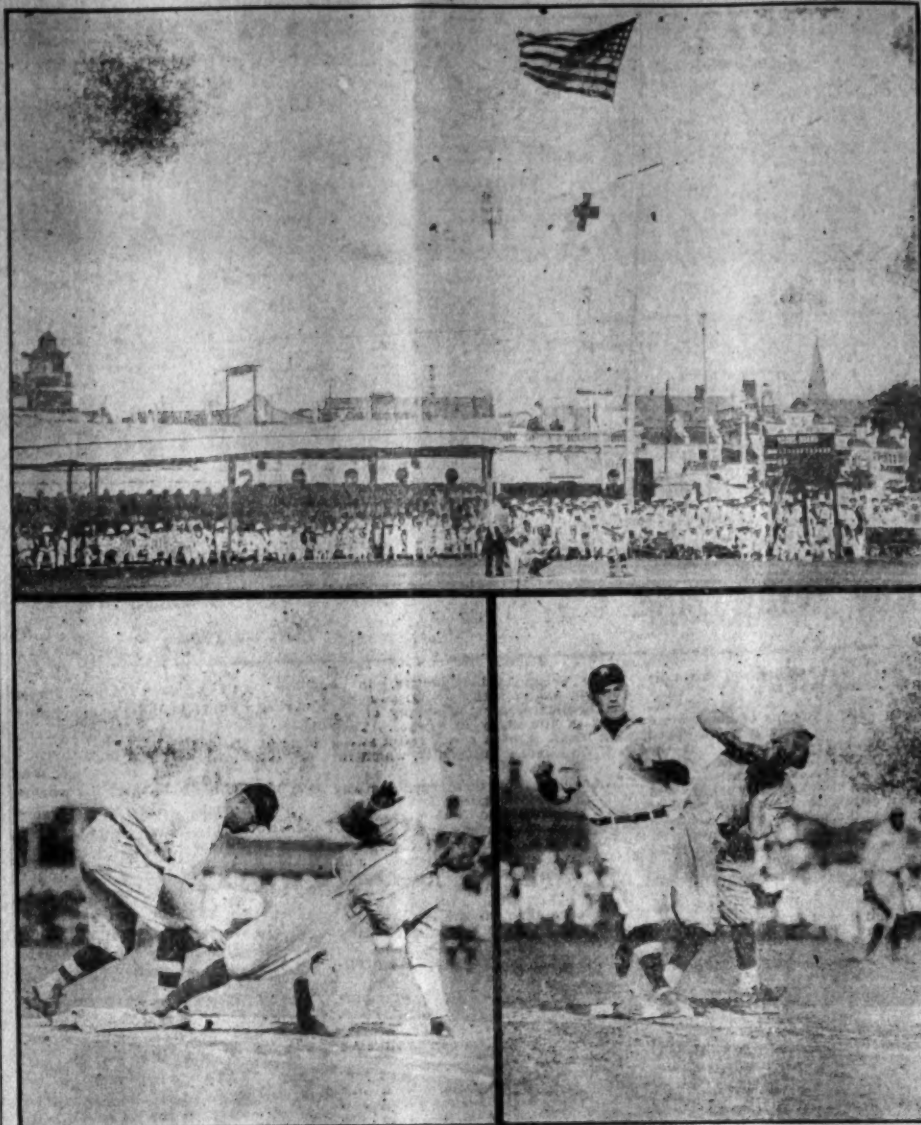
A chronological account of the game would be a sad, sad story indeed for Shanghai. The locals were never in it, the team was shifted again and again and what's more, the Shanghai crew showed lack of pep. Thomas, a Yale man who comes here as an ensign in the U.S. Navy, played short and looks like a regular ball player. He will be a fixture at the position as long as he stays here if he plays the article of ball he did yesterday. But Thomas may be ordered to Chungking, above all places with a big series on, today or tomorrow.

Eddy had rotten luck and worse support. For four innings he pitched good ball but the bars were down in the four following frames and the cricket fans were all excited.

Just to rub it in, Cap Butler rid

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Crow, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Held, c	2	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	27	0	3	27	13	6

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0
9th Cavalry	0	3	0	2	0	2
Totals	27	3	0	27	13	6



Snapshot of the opening game of the Cavalry-Shanghai series. Above, Wilhoit leading off for Shanghai in the second inning, Jordon catching and Logan holding the indicator. Below, left, Cecil getting back to first when Tinkham tried to catch him. Stowtime Evans is preparing to sail napping. Maloney dropped the ball as can be seen in the picture. Below, himself of this. "When stumps were drawn in the ninth innings, we won by nine runs and one wicket." Butler played with the 9th Cavalry cricket team at Tientsin.

To go back to baseball. The locals filled the bases in the first and offered Tucker a chance for a place in the hearts of Shanghai fans. He missed out.

Cecil was passed in the Cavalry first. He went to second on a wild pitch and scored on Parker's first hit. Franklin's attempt to hit an automobile in left gave the locals a brace in the second and the Cavalry tied the score in the same session. Errors by Tucker and Roberts gave the visitors their tallies.

It looked like a ball game for a while with the teams actually battling. Eddy broke the ice in the fourth with a triple that sailed through Parker a mile a minute, but he was left stranded.

Two colored scores came in the fifth, twice that number in the sixth, two more in the seventh and three in the eighth. In the fifth, Parker was hit and stole after Cecil singled. Jordon tried to squeeze Cecil across and the latter was nipped at the saucer. Parker moving along on the bunt. Evans grounded to Maloney, Parker tallying and Glass' hit sent Jordon across.

Johnson was passed as a starter in the sixth. Franklin hit safely. Wilhoit booted Williamson's grounder, allowing Johnson to score and sending Franklin to third. Williamson stole and then came a sweet bit of baseball. Glass ran for Franklin and started for home as Eddy started his windup. He reached the plate just in time to see Cecil lay down a perfect bunt. Eddy shot to Maloney, throwing Cecil out but Williamson rounded third on high and scored—clear from second—on the bunt. Evans' triple scored Parker.

Cecil's single scored Johnson and Franklin in the seventh and four hits, an infield out and Evans' long sacrifice fly shot the other three across in the eighth.

Eddy's single in the ninth scored Morris and Held. Franklin had passed both men.

The box score:

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Williamson, lf	5	1	0	3	1	0
Cecil, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Parker, ss	3	3	1	3	1	0
Jordon, c	5	2	1	9	3	0
Evans, lb	4	0	1	2	0	0
Glass, p	4	2	2	0	0	0
Copeland, rf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson, 3b	4	2	2	1	2	0
Franklin, p	5	2	2	0	4	2
Totals	39	13	13	27	14	3

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maloney, 1b	4	0	0	8	1	0
Holliday, 2b	1	0	1	1	0	0
Thomas, ss	4	0	0	3	1	0
Wilhoit, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Tinkham, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Tangermann, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	1
Morris, 3b	2	1	0	1	3	1
Roberts, c	1	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	27	1	3	27	13	6

THE WEEK'S SCHEDULE

Today	9th Cavalry vs. Meiji University.
Tomorrow	Shanghai vs. Meiji University.
Thursday	9th Cavalry vs. Shanghai.
Friday	Meiji University vs. 9th Cavalry.
Saturday	Meiji University vs. Shanghai.
Sunday	Shanghai vs. 9th Cavalry.
Batting order for this afternoon.	
Meiji	9th Cavalry.
Konishi, lf	Williamson, 2b.
Kaji, cf	Cecil, cf.
Ando, ss	Parker, ss.
Kawara, c	Jordon, c.
Tokuoka, p	Evans, p.
Owa, rf	Glass, lb.
Inoue, lb	Copeland, rf.
Mishio, 2b	Johnson, 3b.
Tokuma, 3b	Steward, 2b.
Game called 4:30 o'clock.	

Held, c	2	1	0	2	1	1
Crow, rf	3	1	0	3	1	0
Eddy, p	3	1	2	1	2	1
Totals	31	4	4	24	13	8

Score by Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Shanghai	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 8
9th Cavalry	1 1 0 0 2 4 2 3 X 13 13 3

Summary: Earned runs—Shanghai 2. 9th Cavalry 8. Left on bases—9th Cavalry 8; Shanghai, 7. First base on errors, 9th Cavalry 4; Shanghai, 2. Three base hits Evans, Eddy. Stolen bases Parker, 2; Williamson, Jordon, Glass, Johnson, Franklin. Sacrifice hits Evans, Crow. Struck out—by Franklin, 9; by Eddy, 2. First base on balls—off Franklin, 5; off Eddy 4. Hit by pitcher Parker, Tangermann. Wild pitches Eddy, 3.

Umpires: Chapman and Logan.

Wala-Wala

The ancient gent who comes down to us as the Discobolus had nothing on Mistuh Pakkah in his glove sailing act. The resplendent grin and the preposterous, all-encompassing mit out at short have been a perpetual source of delight to the fans and a discouraging stumbling block in the way of Shanghai scores. The glove didn't seem to be working right a couple of times yesterday, but the grin was on the job.

"Why don't that man come in and get into the game," complained Jordon when Crow grabbed the big catcher's second long shot to center Sunday. Somebody hazarded that Crow had to run so far after the first one that he hadn't had time to get back.

Parker looked injured too, in the ninth, when Gardner combined a little track work and acrobatics to

one side so he could see what time it was by the clock in the Race Club tower. He is sort of tall, now ain't he?

You may have noticed that, even though Lefty Glass was not on the mound, the Shanghai runners displayed a lot of affection for first base, once having attained it yesterday.

"What did they do with Germans in the U.S. Army when war broke out?" an ingenious civvy asked Cap Butler after the game. "Why, Ah don't jes rightly recollect," explained Cap. "Yuh see, they ain't no Germans in the Ninth Cav'ry."

Who says Shanghai hasn't got this series on its mind? Sunday the 3,000 were out an hour before the game began, and yesterday most of them got there an hour and a half before the gong.

And still another pleasing feature of the games has been the umpiring of Messrs. Chapman and Logan. The cavalrymen say it's the best they've run across lately.

The Umps could find additional favor in the eyes of the mass by speeding things up a little during the games. Yesterday's session lasted two hours and a quarter.

Columbia Club Tennis

After sailing through the Columbia Club handicap doubles tennis tournament without a setback, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols took the final yesterday afternoon from Mr. Hager and Mrs. H. E. Arnold, 6-3, 6-3. In the semi-finals Mr. and Mrs. Nichols defeated Dr. Overton and Mrs. Ramsen 6-2 and 6-1.

Mr. Hager and Mrs. Arnold won a hard match from Dr. Massie and Miss Atkins in the semi-finals Saturday afternoon. The scores were 9-7, 6-5 and 6-3.

Messrs. R. B. Nichols and Squires will play the final match in the singles championship tournament tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Squires defeated Dr. Overton, 6-2 and 6-1, after the latter had won from Mr. Hager, 6-4 and 7-5. He also defeated Dr. Smith, 6-1 and 7-5. Mr. Nichols won from Mr. Trevor Thomas Saturday, 6-1 and 6-4.

In the men's doubles Messrs. Anderson and W. A. B. Nichols defeated Dr. Massie and Mr. Carney 4-6, 6-1 and 6-4.

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The shadow ball exhibition of the opening game gave the crowd an indication of the fun that was coming. A fair proportion of the spectators, after having seen the ball shot around in the preliminary practice, didn't wise up for a time to the fact that there was no sphere in use, but thought that the Cavalry had just put on a bit more steam. The show was a scream from the start to the high foul that furnishes the climax and there was a lot of clamoring for a repeat performance yesterday.

Speaking of hair-raising catches, there was Williamson's one-handed spearing of Tangermann's line drive yesterday.

Eddy contributed largely to Shanghai's hit column yesterday, getting half of the four. He also contributed a trio of wild heaves.

Another feature that is giving the stands eye-strain is Johnson's underhand tossing across the diamond from third. And it looks so blooming easy.

A sailor in the bleachers Sunday yelled at Steward to move a little to

U.S.-GERMAN CONFERENCE ON PRISONERS PLANNED

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 24.—Last week the sales of war savings stamps created a new record of \$53,630,000. The sales during 17 banking days in July amounted to \$137,559,000.

Washington.—Sweden has advised the State Department that the Turkish Government answering the U.S. demand promised to do its full duty when the facts were established in connection with the seizure of the American Consulate and looting of the American hospital at Tabriz, Persia, by Turkish forces. It said that communication with Tabriz was difficult but it was doing its utmost to learn full details.

The Government has assumed control of the turbine engine industry. The War Industries Board will supervise orders for turbines of more than 700 horsepower.

A conference with German representatives at Bern for the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Germany will be held late in August. This is according to announcement by the State Department.

New York.—Prince Tokugawa was enrolled in the life membership of the American Red Cross. Nine other members of the Imperial Japanese Red Cross Mission took annual membership.

San Francisco.—A representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation inspected a concrete ship and announced 42 concrete ships would be built in the near future, arranging for the construction of eight near here. All will be of standard type—7,600 tons.

Washington.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has announced that American foreign trade for fiscal year ended June 30 totaled \$5,874,000,000 compared with \$5,949,000,000 in the preceding year. Imports amounted to \$2,940,000,000, and exports to \$5,923,000,000 for the year. The imports of gold represented \$124,000,000 and the exports to \$197,000,000. The imports of silver were \$79,000,000 and exports \$139,000,000. The State Department is informed that starvation and economic and financial disaster threatens Russia. The prospects for the 1918 harvest are very poor, and the financial chaos is almost complete. The Russian Commissary for economic information said that the number of fields cultivated in 1918 as compared with 1916 were: 36 percent Yakutsk, 40 percent Borknash, 51 percent Kharov, 39 percent Saratov, 30 percent Samara, 34 percent Kazan. Preliminary aid from the American people will soon be acquired in the shape of a Red Cross ship, which will convey food, clothing, and medicine supplies.

The Food Administration announced that consumers are not expected to be required to pay more than 10 to 12 cents per pound for rice when the 1919 crop is distributed. Arrangements are being completed with millers for handling the crop. Millers will not be permitted to sell clean rice more than at prices ranging from 7-8-5 to 9-1-2 cents per pound.

Obituary

Reuter's Service
London, July 27.—The death is announced of Lord Wenlock.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru from America, etc.—Messrs. K. Nishiyama, W. P. Hayes, and A. S. Glemby, Miss H. E. Kupper, Mr. J. H. Green and Mrs. H. W. Ironfield.
Per I.C. s.s. Longbow from Hankow:—Mr. P. A. Walle. From Kiang:—Master Nash. From Nanking:—Mr. J. N. Joyner.
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Hilaire, Messrs. infants, Mrs. Bettraud, Messrs. Fene-stein, Furillinger, Brauwein, French, Dosselle, Genevray, Schilli, Rivetier, Glatigny, Dozane, Cabriel, Vananle, Guilamin, Lau, Mercier, Delen, Morel and Yutant, 26 Sergeants, etc. 533 rations, 64 Europeans and 64 rations.
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador from America, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkhill, Mrs. R. N. Botello, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brunner, Mrs. F. S. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Arba J. Heald, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hughes, Madam P. Marie, Col. and Mrs. J. Petroco, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parfandez, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shengle, Mrs. W. B. Thompson, Mrs. F. Xenophol, Misses D. Petroco, Lela Shengle, Betty Shengle and M. Walldorff, General B. De Ryckel, Capt. L. Hussey, Capt. E. Muller, Messrs. R. C. Andrews, B. Andre, A. Biano, P. H. Benedic, Chas. T. Cheng, F. L. Demaree, R. F. Hall, S. Hore, A. Jost, G. Leemann, N. Lowe, R. S. F. M. Bain, D. Petroco, C. H. Purcell, D. Stephanoff and Ed Chas. Tourner.
Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Smith.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. Aug. 2

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. Aug. 2

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	
July 25	Hongkong	Antiochus	Jap.	
July 26	Manila	Bussie Dollar	Jap.	
July 27	Japan	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	
July 28	Hankow	Changwo	Jap.	
July 29	Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	
July 30	Ningpo	Chinchong	Jap.	
July 31	Chefoo	Fengtien	Jap.	
July 32	Japan	Fukuen Maru	Jap.	
July 33	Japan	Futami Maru	Jap.	
July 34	Japan	Harold Dollar	Jap.	
July 35	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	
July 36	Chefoo	Hsinming	Jap.	
July 37	Poochow	Hsiao	Jap.	
July 38	Antung	Ishin Maru	Jap.	
July 39	Japan	Iso	Jap.	
July 40	Japan	Jun Maru	Jap.	
July 41	Japan	Javary	Jap.	
July 42	N. S. Island	Kaio Maru	Jap.	
July 43	China	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
July 44	Hongkong	Koye Maru	Jap.	
July 45	Hongkong	Kanazawa Maru	Jap.	
July 46	Hongkong	Parthas	Jap.	
July 47	Hongkong	Shoyo Maru	Jap.	
July 48	Japan	Sado Maru	Jap.	
July 49	Japan	Taki Maru	Jap.	
July 50	Japan	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
July 51	Japan	Tategama Maru	Jap.	
July 52	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	
July 53	Singapore	Vondel	Jap.	
July 54	China	Yokai Maru	Jap.	
July 55	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tonnage	Guns	Man	Commander
OWD	Aug 15	Hai Kow	O de Lagre	Fr. g.				
WD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g.	190			McFester
WTW	Oct. 27	Ytze	Nightingale	Br. g.				
OD	Ma. 29	Ytze	Palos	Am. g.	190	2	40	H. J. Lane
WD	June 11	Ytze	Teal	Br. g.				
STP	May 12	Coria	T. b.	Jap. g.				
STP	May 10	Coria	Woodlark	Br. g.	160			

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS		Local	Express	Fast	Red and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast Local	Right Express R.S.	STATIONS		Local	Fast Local	Fast	Red and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Right Express R.S.		
SHANGHAI NORTH		7.55	8.10	8.40	12.41	13.25	17.18	18.50		PEKING		11.40	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25			
BOOCHOW		8.11	8.26	8.56	13.01	13.45	18.16	19.30	1.00	TIENTSIN		11.55	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40			
WUJIAO		8.30	8.45	9.15	13.20	14.04	19.37	20.21	1.18	CENTRAL		12.10	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55			
CHANGCHOW		8.50	9.05	9.35	13.40	14.24	19.56	20.40	1.36	TSINANFU		12.25	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10			
CHANGCHOW		9.06	9.21	9.51	13.56	14.40	20.12	20.56	1.54	PUKOW		12.40	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25			
CHANGCHOW		9.22	9.37	10.07	14.12	14.56	20.28	21.12	2.12												
CHANGCHOW		9.38	9.53	10.23	14.28	15.12	20.44	21.28	2.30												
CHANGCHOW		9.54	10.09	10.39	14.44	15.28	21.00	21.44	2.48												
CHANGCHOW		10.10	10.25	10.55	15.00	15.44	21.16	22.00	2.66												
CHANGCHOW		10.26	10.41	11.11	15.16	16.00	21.32	22.16	2.84												
CHANGCHOW		10.42	10.57	11.27	15.32	16.16	21.48	22.32	3.02												
CHANGCHOW		10.58	11.13	11.43	15.48	16.32	22.04	22.48	3.20												
CHANGCHOW		11.14	11.29	11.59	16.04	16.48	22.20	23.04	3.38												
CHANGCHOW		11.30	11.45	12.15	16.20	17.04	22.36	23.20	3.56												
CHANGCHOW		11.46	12.01	12.31	16.36	17.20	22.52	23.36	3.74												
CHANGCHOW		12.02	12.17	12.47	16.52	17.36	23.08	23.52	3.92												
CHANGCHOW		12.18	12.33	13.03	17.08	17.52	23.24	24.08	4.10												
CHANGCHOW		12.34	12.49	13.19	17.24	18.08	23.40	24.24	4.28												
CHANGCHOW		12.50	13.05	13.35	17.40	18.24	23.56	24.40	4.46												
CHANGCHOW		13.06	13.21	13.51	17.56	18.40	24.12	24.56	4.64												
CHANGCHOW		13.22	13.37	14.07	18.12	18.96	24.28	25.12	4.82												
CHANGCHOW		13.38	13.53	14.23	18.28	19.12	24.44	25.28	5.00												
CHANGCHOW		13.54	14.09	14.39	18.44	19.28	24.60	25.44	5.18												
CHANGCHOW		14.10	14.25	14.55	19.00	19.44	24.76	25.60	5.36												
CHANGCHOW		14.26	14.41	15.11	19.16	20.00	24.92	25.76	5.54												
CHANGCHOW		14.42	14.57	15.27	19.32	20.16	25.08	25.92	5.72												
CHANGCHOW		14.58	15.13	15.43	19.48	20.32	25.24	26.08	5.90												
CHANGCHOW		15.14	15.29	15.59	20.04	20.48	25.40	26.24	6.08												
CHANGCHOW		15.30	15.45	16.15	20.20	21.04	25.56	26.40	6.26												
CHANGCHOW		15.46	15.61	16.31	20.36	21.20	25.72	26.56	6.44												
CHANGCHOW		15.62	15.77	16.47	20.52	21.36	25.88	27.12	6.62												
CHANGCHOW		15.78	15.93	16.63	21.08	21.52	26.04	27.28	6.80												
CHANGCHOW		15.94	16.09	16.79	21.24	22.08	26.20	27.44	6.98												
CHANGCHOW		16.10	16.25	16.95	21.40	22.24	26.36	27.60	7.16												
CHANGCHOW		16.26	16.41	17.11	21.56	22.40	26.52	27.76	7.34												
CHANGCHOW		16.42	16.57	17.27	22.12	22.56	26.68	27.92	7.52												
CHANGCHOW		16.58	17.13	17.43	22.28	23.12	26.84	28.08	7.70												
CHANGCHOW		17.14	17.29	17.59	22.44	23.28	27.00	28.24	7.88												
CHANGCHOW		17.30	17.45	18.15	22.60	23.44	27.16	28.40	8.06												
CHANGCHOW		17.46	17.61	18.31	22.76	23.60	27.32	28.56	8.24												
CHANGCHOW		17.62	17.77	18.47	22.92	23.76	27.48	28.72	8.42												
CHANGCHOW		17.78	17.93	18.63	23.08	23.92	27.64	28.88	8.60												
CHANGCHOW		17.94	18.09	18.79	23.24	24.08	27.80	29.04	8.78												
CHANGCHOW		18.10	18.25	18.95	23.40	24.24	27.96	29.20	8.96												
CHANGCHOW		18.26	18.41	19.11	23.56	24.40	28.12	29.36	9.14												
CHANGCHOW		18.42	18.57	19.27	24.12	24.56	28.28	29.52	9.32												
CHANGCHOW		18.58	19.13	19.43	24.28	24.72	28.44	29.68	9.50												
CHANGCHOW		19.14	19.29	19.59	24.44	24.88	28.60	29.84	9.68												
CHANGCHOW		19.30	19.45	20.15	24.60	25.04	28.76	30.00	9.86												
CHANGCHOW		19.46	19.61	20.31	24.76	25.20	28.92	30.16	10.04												
CHANGCHOW		19.62	19.77	20.47	24.92	25.36	29.08	30.32	10.22												
CHANGCHOW		19.78	19.93	20.63	25.08	25.52	29.24	30.48	10.40												
CHANGCHOW		19.94	20.09	20.79	25.24	25.68	29.40	30.64	10.58												
CHANGCHOW		20.10	20.25	20.95	25.40	25.84	29.56	30.80	10.76												
CHANGCHOW		20.26	20.41	21.11	25.56	26.00	29.72	30.96	10.94												
CHANGCHOW		20.42	20.57	21.27	25.72	26.16	29.88	31.12	11.12												
CHANGCHOW		20.58	21.13	21.43	25.88	26.32	30.04	31.28	11.30												
CHANGCHOW		21.14	21.29	21.59	26.04	26.48	30.20	31.44	11.48												
CHANGCHOW		21.30	21.45	22.15	26.20	26.64	30.36	31.60	11.66												
CHANGCHOW		21.46	21.61	22.31	26.36	26.80	30.52	31.76	11.84												
CHANGCHOW		21.62	21.77	22.47	26.52	26.96	30.68	31.92	12.02												
CHANGCHOW		21.78	21.93	22.63	26.68	27.12	30.84	32.08	12.20												
CHANGCHOW		21.94	22.09	22.79	26.84	27.28	31.00	32.24	12.38												
CHANGCHOW		22.10	22.25	22.95	27.00	27.44	31.16	32.40	12.56												
CHANGCHOW		22.26	22.41	23.11	27.16	27.60	31.32	32.56	12.74												
CHANGCHOW		22.42	22.57	23.27	27.32	27.76	31.48	32.72	12.92												
CHANGCHOW		22.58	23.13	23.43	27.48	27.92	31.64	32.88	13.10												
CHANGCHOW		23.14	23.29	23.59	27.64	28.08	31.80	33.04	13.28												
CHANGCHOW		23.30	23.45	24.15	27.80	28.24	31.96	33.20	13.46												
CHANGCHOW		23.46	23.61	24.31	27.96	28.40	32.12	33.36	13.64												
CHANGCHOW		23.62	23.77	24.47	28.12	28.56	32.28	33.52	13.82												
CHANGCHOW		23.78	23.93	24.63	28.28	28.72	32.44	33.68	14.00												
CHANGCHOW		23.94	24.09	24.79	28.44	28.88	32.60	33.84	14.18												
CHANGCHOW		24.10	24.25	24.95	28.60	29.04	32.76	34.00	14.36												
CHANGCHOW		24.26	24.41	25.11	28.76	29.20	32.92	34.16	14.54												
CHANGCHOW		24.42	24.57	25.27	28.92	29.36	33.08	34.32	14.72												
CHANGCHOW		24.58	24.73	25.43	29.08	29.52	33.24	34.48	14.90												
CHANGCHOW		24.74	24.89	25.59	29.24	29.68	33.40	34.64	15.08												
CHANGCHOW		24.90	25.05	25.75	29.40	29.84	33.56	34.80	15.26												
CHANGCHOW		25.06	25.21	25.91	29.56	30.00	33.72	34.96	15.44												
CHANGCHOW		25.22	25.37	26.07	29.72	30.16	33.88	35.12	15.62												
CHANGCHOW		25.38	25.53	26.23	29.88	30.32	34.04	35.28	15.80												
CHANGCHOW		25.54	25.69	26.39	30.04	30.48	34.20	35.44	15.98												
CHANGCHOW		25.70	25.85	26.55	30.20	30.64	34.36	35.60	16.16												
CHANGCHOW		25.86	26.01	26.71	30.36	30.80	34.52	35.76	16.34												
CHANGCHOW		26.02	26.17	26.87	30.52	30.96	34.68	35.92	16.52												
CHANGCHOW		26.18	26.33	27.03	30.68	31.12	34.84	36.08	16.70												
CHANGCHOW		26.34	26.49	27.19	30.84	31.28	35.00	36.24	16.88												
CHANGCHOW		26.50	26.65	27.35	31.00	31.44	35.16	36.40	17.06												
CHANGCHOW		26.66																			

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 29, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 4/91=11s. 4.19
 @ exch. 72.4=Mex. \$5.79
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 1131=11s. 57.91
 @ 72.4=Mex. \$121.42
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.075
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch 11s. 281
 Copper Cash: per 100 1815
 Native Interest: .11

Latest London Quotations
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Market Rate of Discount: 5%
 3 m-a. 5%
 6 m-a. 5%
 12 m-a. 5%
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
 Ex. Paris on London, Fr. 27.52
 Ex. N. Y. on London, T.T. 44.761

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London: T.T. 4/91
 London: Demand 4/91
 India: T.T. 318
 Paris: T.T. 6514
 Demand 6541
 New York: T.T. 1131
 Demand 1131
 Hongkong: T.T. 70
 Japan: T.T. 461
 Batavia: T.T. 217

Banks Buying Rates
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 4/11d.
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11d.
 London: 6 m/s. Cds. 4/11d.
 London: 6 m/s. Docy. 5/6d.
 Paris: 4 m/s. 6761
 New York: 4 m/s. 1171

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.
 Ex. Tls. 1.51 @ 4/81 41
 1 @ 448 France 7.16
 0.80 @ 1111 Gold 51
 1 @ 471 Yen 3.36
 1 @ 15 Rupee 3.94
 1 @ — Rouble —
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. 51.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, July 29, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 26.00
 Langkai Tls. 16.00
 Overseas Tls. 2.05
 Suiyong Tls. 7.00
Unofficial
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 122.50
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 62.50
 Chinese Tang & Mining Tls. 10.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, July 29, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Japans Tls. 0.85 cash
BAR SILVER
 Reuter's Service
 London, July 22.—Today's silver prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot: 48 3/4d. Steady.
 Previous Quotation: London, July 20: 48 3/4d.
 Bar Silver Spot: 48 3/4d. Steady.
 London, July 19: 48 3/4d. Quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 to Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

71, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Utmost first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	750 B.
Chartered	471
Russo-Asiatic	R. 280
Marine Insurance	
Canton	3340 B.
North China	Tls. 136 B.
Union of Canton	670 B.
Yankee	195
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	136 B.
Hongkong Fire	325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 140
Indo-China Def.	142a. 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Tug (c)	Tls. 38 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	27a. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 6.80
Raub	52.80
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 123 1/2
New Eng. Works	Tls. 22 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72
Hongkong Wharf	80 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 69 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	112 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 172 1/2 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
Leung-Kong-mow	Tls. 118 B.
Oriental	Tls. 62 1/2
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 147 1/2
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.90
Yangtseppoo	Tls. 8.90 B.
Yangtseppoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	387 B.
Green Island	57.10 B.
Langkai	Tls. 16 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	513 1/2 B.
Lewellyn	530
Lane, Crawford	580
Moutrie	531
Watson	55.30 B.
Weeks	513 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Amberst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18 B.
Batu Anan 1913	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Batu	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chenor United	Tls. 0.92 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 6 1/2 E.
Dumulon	Tls. 5 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Java Consol'dated	Tls. 4 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayan	Tls. 27
Karau	Tls. 10 B.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 4.00 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Duri	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 2 B.
Ropah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samaragas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seokee	Tls. 6
Somambu	Tls. 1.05
Sonawang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungel Duri	Tls. 0 1/2 B.
Sua Mangia	Tls. 3 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanjing	Tls. 17
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 16
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Zhangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 1/2
Shai Elec. and Ass.	Tls. 66 S.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 33
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 81 1/2 B.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 160 1/2
Shai Waterworks	
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
 London, July 23.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:
 Tenders for Transfers:
 Highest price: 1s. 6d.
 Tenders at: 1s. 6d.
 Received: 28%
 Deferred Transfers:
 Highest price: 1s. 5 29-32d.
 Tenders at: 1s. 5 29-32d.
 Received: 28%
 Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000.
 Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

BENNETT OUTLINES

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Must Be Based On Population, English Writer Says, With Small Nations Submerged

FRANCE IN SPECIAL CLASS

Should, With Italy, Enjoy Concessions To Offset Anglo-Saxon And Teutonic Groups

By Arnold Bennett
 London, June 22.—War is well organized. Peace never has been well organized. Of course, it is easier, though far more expensive, to organize war than peace, because only one State is needed to organize war, whereas at least two States are needed to organize peace. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the making of war is so efficiently and smoothly organized that war occurs, against almost everybody's wish, whereas the keeping of peace is so badly organized that, though almost everybody wants peace to be kept, peace isn't kept.

On July 26, 1914, the Austrian Ambassador telegraphed to Vienna that the Russian Minister had been warned about the extreme danger of mobilizing armies as a form of diplomatic pressure. He said purely military considerations of the question by the General Staff would then find expression, and if that button were once touched in Germany, the situation would get out of control.

You see how war works, almost by itself. It is quite certain that no touching of any button, either in Germany or in any other country, would ever have started peace machinery so efficient and smooth that a peace situation would get out of control. The nations simply had to keep peace in spite of themselves. The machinery for keeping peace has hitherto been what we call diplomacy; it has horribly failed. All statesmen are agreed as to the chief reason for its failure. The reason is that diplomacy is secret. Among modern peoples, who, after all, have learned a certain amount of common sense from the ages, war could never happen if the preliminaries to it were open and aboveboard.

Once upon a time the peoples thought war was grand. They now know war is insane. A few highly placed persons in any country who want war may succeed in starting the efficient machinery of war by mystifying and mesmerizing the people. They arouse alarm and excitement. They talk about a crisis, and about delicate negotiations, and about an acute situation, and about a deadlock, and about anticipating the worst. Nobody outside the ring knows anything.

Rushed Into War Through Fear
 Ignorance is the mother of fear, and fear is the mother of foolishness. Suddenly there is a panic on the Stock Exchange. Newspapers full of naught but preparations for war do the rest. The peoples have gone to war, and they don't know why. Later on, they learn they went to war because they had lost their heads and been fooled almost entirely by a few wily personages whose trade was war.

Now, this particular kind of lunacy could not possibly happen if there were a league of nations for keeping the peace. In the first place, the proceedings of even the most inefficient league of nations would be entirely public, and the peoples would know all that was going on all the time. In the second place, a league of nations must take at some stage action of some sort in conference, and the effect of any conference on any international question can be foretold with certitude.

Said Lucien Wolf in excellent suggestions for the prevention of war which he wrote for The New Statesman three years ago:
 "A conference prevents excitement by being so intolerably dull. When a score of diplomatic gentlemen have been sitting round a green baize table discussing some international question for a fortnight they have killed all interest in that question for at least a year. The Algerians conference killed the Morocco question in this way. Before it met Germany and France were boiling with excitement. Long before it finished its work everybody was so bored with it that it was quite impossible to see Morocco as an excuse for war for five years."

International conferences not only have the immense advantage of world-wide publicity, they possess also the admirable quality of curing peevish fevers by mere tedium. International Court Of Justice

It is very probable, it is, indeed, almost sure, that international disputes would not be settled by conference. They would ultimately be settled by the decision of a tribunal, or court of justice, with full powers, but this tribunal would itself be nominated by the league in conference, and therefore in the end everything would depend on the constitution of the league; that is to say, upon the principles upon which the representatives to the league were to be elected. And the first essential of a successful league is that it should be constituted in such a manner as would not only lead to the doing of real justice in all disputes, but would also convince each separate nation that that nation was having a fair chance in the activities of the league. Unless real justice is done and unless the nations are satisfied as to the general fairness of the league, the league cannot last very long. It is bound to fall to pieces.

Now let us consider a little what the league at work will actually consist of. It will consist, not of heavenly beings, seraphim, cherubim, saints, and high philosophers removed from the weakness of common beings; it will consist of persons very like you and me, subject to

our failings, our weaknesses, and our prejudices. Half of the members of the league, when they assemble in the morning, will be wondering whether or not they can digest their breakfast properly. More than half of them will be open to slattery or to threats, and a great deal more than half of them will have axes to grind.

The existence of the league will not change human nature, and there will be precisely as much human nature within the meetings of the league as there will be outside those meetings. The meetings will be remarkably like other meetings of committees and councils.

Not So Public, After All
 It follows, therefore, that important and influential negotiations will go on informally between sundry groups of the league quite apart from the formal meetings, and that a large proportion of the members will attend the meetings with their minds already made up on points on which their minds are theoretically supposed to be quite open. In other words, the real, effective proceedings of the league will not, after all, be quite so public as we in our innocence may have imagined. There will be an appreciable amount of what we call lobbying; that is, members and groups of members will foregather in private and A will say to B, "Will you vote for my project?" and B will reply to A, "Yes, I will vote for your project, if you will vote for mine," and so on in increasing degrees of complication.

Well, how will the nations of the world agree to constitute the personnel of the league? The principle adopted at the old Hague Conference was beautifully simple. Forty-four States were represented, and the principle was one nation, one vote. The smaller nations insisted upon this principle as the price of their adhesion. Their argument was that, as each nation was sovereign and independent, all nations were equal and must be equally represented. It was a charming principle and might conceivably work well on the planet Mars, but it could never work well on earth, because it was so absurdly contrary to all earthly notions of common sense.

Eight great powers of the world—Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Japan, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary—comprise about three-quarters of the population of the world, and under the one-nation-one-vote scheme they had less than one-fifth of the voting power. Luxembourg and Denmark, with a combined population less than half the population of London, could swamp the vote of the entire British Empire with its area of 13,000,000 square miles and its population of over 400,000,000. The thing would obviously be ridiculous in any plan for a truly practical and workable league.

Basis Of Population
 The only simple alternative seems to be representation on the basis of population. Democracy is the politics of the future, and this would be a democratic alternative. It would, however, mean that, if Luxembourg had one representative, Britain would have some 1,700 representatives, which is almost as ridiculous as the one-nation-one-vote scheme. The personnel of the league must be kept down to a reasonable size, hence either the smallest States could not be represented at all, or several of them would have to combine together to send a single representative.

But the smaller nations are not of urgent importance. The league is to be chiefly concerned with the prevention of war. The smaller nations would never make war, only great powers would make war, and it is the representation of the great powers that matter in the constitution of the league. Hence let us glance at a list of the great powers, adding Spain to them, if you like, as Spain did make war not such a long time ago, and see if there is anything curious about it.

There is just this that is curious about it, namely, that two groups dominate it, an Anglo-Saxon group and a Teutonic group. In mentioning a Teutonic group at all I am, of course, assuming that the war is over and the German militarists smashed. Outside these two groups we observe Russia, with a population so gigantic that it could look after itself in the league, and Spain, which would itself be the head of an important group comprising Spanish South America, and Japan, which is Oriental and incalculable. France and Italy are left out in the cold. They would probably never combine together, and, even if they did, their combined forces would not equal that of Germany alone.

Concessions To France
 The idea of a league of nations has had some success in France, but only very modified success. Do you wonder why? France, like Italy, may or may not have consciously realized the reason for her coldness toward the idea of a league, but the reason is this: On a population basis of representation France would be simply nowhere in the league, she would be a trifle amid tremendous groups.

There is no suggestion for anything so silly as the old balance of power in what I am saying, but there is emphatically the suggestion of the inevitable drawing together of nations allied by race or language, or by both. Undoubtedly lobbying would occur within the great groups, and bargaining would go on, as to which no hint would ever appear in the official proceedings of the league. France, like Italy, naturally fears this, and on a population basis of representation she could do almost nothing to counter any movements which she might imagine to be against her interests.

France counts for far more than her population in the progress of the world. She is the center of civilization, the historic nursery of ideas, the admired heroine of the earth, and a league of nations without her whole-souled co-operation is unthinkable, hence her fears must be

disipated, they must have no ground to stand on, and no air to breathe. How can her fears be disipated? They can only be disipated by giving her appreciably larger representation in the league than she is strictly entitled to on a basis of population; the same in less degree with Italy.

I am fully aware that my proposal is a very delicate one, and will arouse many objections, nevertheless I regard the proposal as the sine qua non of a successful league of nations. Let this proposal be made, and the idea of the league of nations will instantly jump forward. The proposal involves difficulties, but these difficulties must be met. It involves sacrifices, but greater sacrifices than these will have to be made if a league of nations is to be and is to work.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, July 23.—Today's metal prices were:
 Standard Copper G. M. R. f. o. b. (nom.) 122 5 0
 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. 137 0 0
 Lead L. B. & L. f. o. b. (net) 29 0 0
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (net) 29 0 0
 Quicksilver, second-hand ex warehouse f. o. b. (18 extra in tank) Nominal
 Muntz Metal f. o. b. London Standard Tin (cash) 377 10 0
 Spelter (only soft) f. o. b. 52 0 0
 Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 months) 377 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, July 23.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:
 Consols 2 1/4% for a-c-c- 55 1/2
 Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 27.14
 T.T. on London at New York, G. 44.761
 Bar Silver (spot) 48 3/4d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
 Market Rate of Discount 5%
 Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good 23.98d.
 Fair Sakellaries 16.98d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Skinde 16.98d.
 Cotton: Good Middling American 22.48d.
 Plantation Rubber August (paid) 2a. 2 1/2d.
 Deliveries Canton Silk 24 bales
 Deliveries Japan Silk 49 bales

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME
 For July 30th, 31st & August 1st
 SHOWING

"Redeeming Love"

Gaumont Graphic

"Just Kids"

COMEDY

"Farmer Alfalfa's Prune Plantation"

CARTOON COMEDY

SEE at the

Victoria Theatre

On July 30th, 31st and Aug. 1st

Maurice and Florence Walton

in

"The Quest of Life"

In Four Parts

Gaumont Graphic

"Bobby Bumps at the Circus"

Cartoon Comedy

"She Took a Chance"

Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight

"The Secret Kingdom"

Superb Romantic Serial

Showing Tonight

Episodes 3 and 4 in 4 Parts

entitled

"THE SEALED PACKET"

"THE HONORABLE MR. OXENHAM"

Showing also

"ADVENTURES OF FLORENCE"

Very interesting Comedy-Drama in 2 Parts

"FATTY'S CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE"

Screaming Keystone Comedy.

Hankow Market

Finance And Money Market
 During the week there has been a sharp rise in Exchange. The official T.T. rate rose from 4s. 10 1/4d. to 4s. 10 1/2d. There were, however, sellers at 5s. 0 1/4d. or 5s. 0 1/2d. A fair amount of business was done at 5s. 0 1/2d. to 5s. 0 3/4d. 4 m-s. Cra. Exchange on Shanghai was dull, business being done as low as 96.075. The price of Dollars has remained stationary at 69.7 Buyers at 70.4 Sellers.

Imports
 There has been nothing doing in Piece Goods during the past week, outside a small enquiry for Blacks, and fair clearances of some goods. Some Yarn business has been done and clearances show an improvement.

Exports
 The general trend of conditions at this market remains unchanged. Demand for Wood Oil, after a short reaction, is strong. Some business has been done during the week in Hides and Tallow for Italy, and prices of these commodities have advanced. There is practically nothing doing in other articles. Cotton is firm. China Grass, first crop, is now all sold. A rapid rise in Antimony prices, in consequence of Japanese purchases, is the outstanding feature. Delays in the transmission of cables and the rising exchange rates render business difficult at present.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Baker and Co. Ltd., London, dated 24th instant:
 Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2a. 1 1/4d.
 Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2a. 2 3/4d.
 Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1a. 2 1/4d. buyers. Market: very quiet.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, July 22.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Spot: 2a. 2 3/4d. Sellers.
 October to December: 2a. 3 3/4d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Easy tendency.
 London, July 23:
 Plantation First Crepe:
 Spot: 2a. 2 3/4d. Paid.
 October to December: 2a. 3 3/4d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Dull.
 London, July 20:
 Spot: 2a. 2 3/4d. Sellers.
 October to December: 2a. 3 3/4d. Value.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, July 22.—Today's cotton prices were:
 Good Middling Americans... 22.64d.
 July 22.98d.
 August 19.36d.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT, JULY 30th and 31st

M. LEON BERNARD A gem from the
 M. LEON BERNARD studio of Pathe

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 "WHEN THE LEAVES ARE FALLING"
 Adapted from the novel by Jules Mary and staged by M. Denola

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 The weekly illustrated. An instructive picture.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 1	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 2	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 18	—	San Francisco	Bura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Alai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	Br. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 30	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Takagami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 6	—	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 9	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Simbiki	Rus. R.V.F.	
Aug. 9	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 14	—	Kobe	Imai Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Eman Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Sado Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 30	—	Foochow	Hsiao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 30	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 31	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sungking	Br. B. & S.	
July 31	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
July 31	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 1	6.00	Amoy, Hongkong & C'ton	Burnin	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 2	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Paoting	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 3	10.00	Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 3	4.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 4	11.00	Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 6	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 17	—	Takao, P'ohow & K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 18	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 19	—	Manila and H'kong	Pushan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 28	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 30	3.00	W'wai, Chafco, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
July 30	3.30	Tientsin, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
July 30	—	Chafco & Tientsin	Hainiming	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	—	Tientsin	Yedshin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 31	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	10.00	Weihaei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	Tientsin	Noto Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 4	10.00	Weihaei, C'foo, T'sin	Shengding	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 6	—	Vladivostok	Simbiki	Rus. R.V.F.
Aug. 10	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br. B. & S.	
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luanyi Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3225 Capt. Fenderson, will leave on Tuesday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240 Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N. K. K. Pootung wharf on Tuesday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Carnahan, Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru Capt. J. A. Scott will be despatched from C. M. K. Lower wharf on Wednesday, July 31 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, Aug. 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin, Capt. Nankin, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungking, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on August 13, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiyu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Aug. 28, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 30, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The Str. Hsinning, Capt. H. Mackinnon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. **WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Aug. 3, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TSINGTAO.—The Str. Noto Maru Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on Aug. 3, For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235. **WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Aug. 1, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on September 3, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

LIANG KOB, YOKKAICHI.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Alai Maru Capt. — will be despatched on August 20, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dewell, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. A. Wall, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 10 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401. **TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO CHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Yangtsepooh wharf on Aug. 17, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lunan Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tamsui, Tungting, Wenchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday. For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungking and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

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"ALTAIR MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 31, Aug. 1

"AFRICA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. — Aug. 17, Aug. 20

"ARABIA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Sept. 7, Sept. 8

For Hongkong "CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Sept. 5, Sept. 6

For Manila and Singapore "ARABIA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Aug. 16, Aug. 18

For Hongkong and Singapore "MEXICO MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyu, Aug. 27, Aug. 28

HINA COASTING LINE For Tientsin

"NOTO MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. K. Miya, Aug. 1, Aug. 3

For Tientsin and Dairen "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Aug. 1, Aug. 3

For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Aug. 15, Aug. 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to: M. SHIMAMURA, OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI. Cable Address: "Solace" Tels. 4234, 4235.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc. apply to

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Monteagle Oct. 5 Empress of Japan Oct. 29

Empress of Japan Nov. 9 Monteagle Nov. 26

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For through bills of lading, apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Tuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

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Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 16, 1918

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 3, 1918

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1918

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

Notice is given to the public that our Poo Chi Charitable Institution was founded during the 1st year of the Chinese Republic, for the purpose of supplying its poorest members with the services of physicians and medicine.

Our institution is well known to the public owing to the work done during the past seven years.

I, Loh Wen-tsung, in the capacity of acting-president of the said charitable institution, and also as the elder of the Liang Yi Association formed for providing coffins to poor people who have no money or family to bury them at their death.

Though my ability is very poor and limited, I still try to do my best in the way of charitable work for the public as much as I can in order to provide coffins for the poor without family.

I have been to Mr. J. E. Lemiere's office, 34 Nanking Road, and through his interpreter, Mr. Y. Johnson Yih, asked him to give his services as legal adviser free to the said charitable institution.

Mr. J. E. Lemiere accepted my proposition showing his good will and estimation towards our institution as well as to the public.

Wherefore, I, Loh Wen Tsung, together with the members of the Poo Chi Charitable Institution thank Mr. J. E. Lemiere.

I also beg to call the public's attention to this charitable concern and I will be grateful for any subscriptions to aid us to obtain our aim.

Notified by

LOH WEN TSUNG.

The president and elder of the Poo Chi Charitable Institution and Liang Yi Association respectively.

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The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 281.

INVITATION OF TENDERS

(090/6).

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 24th day of September, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 258 pieces of Locomotive tyres. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$5.00 per set.

(Sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 25th July, 1918. 18847

Shantung District POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

Reinforced concrete work connected with the building of the new Post Office at Tsinan.

ALTERATION OF DATE.

The date for submitting tenders for the above work which had originally been fixed for the 28th July, is hereby extended to the 15th August.

E. TOLLEFSEN,
Postal Commissioner

Chinese Post Office,
Tsinan, 26th July, 1918. 18834

NOTICE

We have been established in the wholesale bean and paint oil business for many years at Nantao, Shanghai, and, since last year, we have undertaken contract business with the foreign merchants.

We hereby declare, in both Chinese and foreign newspapers, the discontinuation of contract business henceforth, with foreign merchants, for the reason that it has no profit for us.

In future, if any person or persons, in our name, contracts such business privately with the foreign merchant or uses false seals for the acceptance of payments, including bills, the undersigned will take no responsibilities for any case.

THE PAO CHEN, YUE KEE.

寶慎雨記

Shanghai, July 28, 1918. 18844

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Owing to the non-arrival of pumping plant, etc., from England and the enormous increase in the consumption of water, the Company is compelled to invite the co-operation of consumers with the view to the prevention of waste and misuse of water and to supervise their servants in this respect.

Consumers are therefore earnestly requested to call the Company's immediate attention to any case of water running to waste that may come to their notice.

By Order of the Directors,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 28th June, 1918. 18844

Only the soul that lifts itself out of the rut can soar.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.
You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

American Express Co.

Head Office, New York.

10, The Bund

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Ten Thousand offices in the United States, also offices at principal European Cities and at Manila, Hongkong, Yokohama, Buenos Ayres. Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

18866

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Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

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IN STANDARD AND LONG CARRIAGES



Models 3 and 5, with two-colored ribbon, back-spacer and all latest attachments—Complete.

FULLY GUARANTEED

To give you satisfaction and sold to you on no other basis. Our high-grade Machines are now in every wearable part except the frame. It is a saving of from 30 to 40% to buy our high-grade Machines covered by our guarantee.

Phone 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Motor-Cyclists—

Know Your Speed

A STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.



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No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from \$7.50 upwards or by the square foot, at \$0.50 to \$1.40 per foot. For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. 18

187 PEKING ROAD. Beware of imitation Carpets—superior to be made from camel or sheep's wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp. A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years. A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 5 years.

GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWNS WANTED for the storage of raw cotton. Please state location, construction and capacity of godowns, terms, rent, etc. Apply in writing to Heng Foong Cotton Mfg. Co., Yangtzepoo.

18818 A.2.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2651.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 26, North Szechuen Road.

SITUATION VACANT

GOVERNNESS: An American family with two children in South China desire a qualified Governness as a companion and teacher to the children whose ages are 7 and 5. Must be qualified to instruct in music, dancing, drawing and elementary subjects. Social opportunities excellent. Reply care of THE CHINA PRESS Box 159, with references stating qualifications, age and salary expected.

18819 A.3.

COMPRADORE WANTED: By an American Importing and Exporting firm. Must be well recommended and have Tls. 4,000 cash and guarantee. Splendid opportunity for good man. When replying please give experience, age, where born, where last employed and present address. Correspondence confidential. Reply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

18822 A.3.

WANTED: From August 1st for local hotel, experienced bookkeeper, unmarried. Board and lodging free. Reply stating age, qualifications, references, etc., to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

18808 J.31.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two front large rooms, and one back, with bath attached also a small room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1192.

18823

TO LET, small well-furnished rooms, with board. Good table kept. Suit bachelors. Apply 6 Quinsan Gardens.

18828 J.31.

WANTED bachelor in comfortable sociable home, where few Americans reside. Good tennis court, excellent table, nice cool room, facing south, \$90 all inclusive, near Race Course. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

18832 J.30.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SUITES of office and godowns to let, in the CHINA PRESS Building and 17 Museum Road. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS or 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

18854 A.4.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED a small cool room, down Yangtzepoo or Wayside for the summer. Apply to Box No. 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

18856 A.1.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED good home for two cats, for several months. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS state terms.

18849 A.1.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, 5-6 roomed house or flat, furnished or unfurnished, from the 1st of September. Locality: Central. Apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

18837 A.2.

WANTED to rent for 6 months or longer detached residence of 5-6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, all convenience, garage desirable. Willing to purchase furniture from former tenant. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

18801 J.31.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.O. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on page 10

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENERGETIC young Chinese desires position. Knowledge of type-writing and general office routine. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

18825 J.30.

HONEST young man (ally) age 26, desires position in any prosperous firm as Manager of Telegram Department or as Sales-Manager. Had eight year's experience in General Office routine, especially in Code Work, Correspondence, Salesmanship, Type-writing, etc. Speaks fluently the Chinese language (Shanghai dialect), at present employed at a large British concern and will be free on 1st September. Outports no objection. Please apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

18813 A.1.

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE GENTLEMAN desires lessons in Gregg shorthand. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS.

18826 J.30.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: In the Western district, for two or three months, a well-furnished house of seven rooms and three bathrooms, small garden and tennis court. Rental at cost. No charge for furnishings. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

18826 J.30.

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent, Tals 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18815

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

188574

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Very old and valuable collection of 6,000 postage stamps, complete in handsomely bound "Ideal" Album. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

18851 J.30.

FOR SALE: Complete furniture and fittings, glass and silver-ware bedding and cooking utensils, for drawing room library, dining room, halls and three bedrooms, practically new, first class and elegant. Cost \$3,500.00. Will sell for \$2,500.00 on easy monthly instalment. Apply to Box No. 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

18852 A.1.

FOR SALE: Nearly 3 mow land frontage to new Municipal Road, about 100 yards from Baikal Road, close to the ground of the Shanghai Water Works. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

18821 J.30.

FOR SALE: Wolframite ore. Good quality sufficient supply. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

18800 J.31.

WANTED to purchase: Stamps of the China Local Post Office at ports during 1895-7 such as Amoy, Foochow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Nanking, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, etc., used or unused. For prompt cash. Send offers and details, to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

1739

WE are selling out 450 pairs of ladies', men's and misses' boots and shoes. Prices far below cost. Give us a call and assure yourself. Wholesale or retail. Fredk Large & Co., 35 Canton Road.

18796 J.30.